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WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, fogov with sunny temp. 2-12 (35-53). LONDON: Thursday, dry with sunny temp. 4-11 (39-52). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday. Temp. 2-12 (36-54). FRANKFURT: Thursday, fair. 2-7 (32-45). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 5-12

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 30,177 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1980 Established 1887

Kennedy Falling Further Behind Carter, Says Poll

By Hedrick Smith

W YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Edward Kennedy's efforts to lize his presidential campaign last three weeks by sharpen- olicy differences with Presi- Carter have failed to attract ort among Democrats, who Mr. Carter a greater margin his challenger than they did a h ago, according to the latest York Times-CBS News Poll.

t only does the survey show

the New Hampshire elec- on, the secondary issues are rimary. Page 3.

Carter winning majorities for lecisions on draft registration, ary spending and relations with Soviet Union, but it also shows Sen. Kennedy's opposition to raft and advocacy of wage and controls have not gained him ort. Furthermore, his position conomic controls is not proper- erceived by 70 percent of the ic.

espite Sen. Kennedy's sharp at- s for Mr. Carter's not leaving White House to debate him, the shows that a majority believe president is remaining in Wash- on to manage foreign policy, as a political tactic. When asked ey thought any candidate was g to capitalize politically on ent international tensions, twice any people faulted Sen. Kenne- s they did Mr. Carter.

ccording to the survey, Sen. nedy is less affected by issues by public reactions to charac- judgment and political tactics.

Mr. Carter is being helped by nts abroad. Similarily, in the Re- olican race, where Ronald agan has slipped to a nine-point rgin over George Bush, differ- es have arisen less over policy sitions than over personal quali- s.

mong Democrats, the poll ws that only 16 percent believe . Kennedy's version of the 1969 dent at Chappaquiddick Island; ercent of Democrats said they ld refuse to vote for him under circumstances.

The survey, taken among 1,536 citizens last week, shows Mr. Carter as the choice of 58 percent of the Democrats, Sen. Kennedy 23 percent and California Gov. Edmund Brown 7 percent, with 12 percent undecided or favoring other unnamed candidates.

In early January, the last New York Times-CBS Poll showed Mr. Carter ahead of Sen. Kennedy by 44-34. The margin widened to 20 points in other polls after Mr. Carter's decisive victory in the Jan. 21 Iowa caucuses.

Sen. Kennedy fared better among blacks than in other segments of the population, but Mr. Carter made some of his most startling improvements over the last month in the 18-to-29-year-old age bracket despite controversy over his proposal to resume the draft.

Narrower Margin

On the Republican side, Mr. Reagan is favored by 33-24 over Mr. Bush. That marghin is considerably narrower than that of a Gallup Poll two weeks ago and a dramatic change from Mr. Reagan's 45-6 advantage in an early January New York Times-CBS News Poll.

Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, at a fairly constant 11 percent, remains the Republican third choice. John Connally, the former Texas governor, continues to decline, from 15 percent in November to 5 percent in the latest survey.

The poll shows Mr. Bush following the pattern that proved successful for Mr. Carter in 1976. Ideologically, he appeals fairly evenly to Republican conservatives, moderates and liberals, just as Mr. Carter did to Democrats, and each group tends to identify him with its viewpoint. But he is running about one month ahead of Mr. Carter's 1976 pace, both in recognition and popular support.

The poll indicates Mr. Bush's gains have come most strikingly among college-educated Republicans in upper-income brackets, especially in the East, and that Mr. Reagan holds stronger support at the lower end of the income and educational scales and, as expected, in the West.



Associated Press

Striking steel workers clash with police outside a private steel plant in Sheerness, England.

1,500 Pickets Fight With Police

6 Injured in Clash at British Steel Plant

By Ed Blanche

SHEERNESS, England, Feb. 20 (AP) — Six pickets were injured and 10 arrested in this coastal town today when 1,500 "flying pickets" clashed with the police. The pickets' action was part of an attempt to bring workers of a private steel plant into the national steel strike, now seven weeks old.

Despite the show of strength by striking British Steel Corp. workers, backed by hundreds of Yorkshire coal miners, the Canadian-owned Sheerness Steel Co. plant remained in operation.

About 200 wives of the men inside the plant staged a counter-demonstration through the town, chanting slogans in support of their husbands.

"We've been sickened by this intimidation," said the leader of the women, Mrs. Chris Lissenden. "Our men's freedom of choice is being taken away by the unions and we're determined to make a stand."

Clenched Fists

Several hundred policemen kept the women away from the pickets, who shook clenched fists from a distance.

The Sheerness plant is the only major privately owned steel producer to have stayed open throughout the steel strike, which began on Jan. 2. Its 800 employees have defied union orders to join the walkout in sympathy.

At least 1,000 police officers, 500 of them from London, were patrolling the town.

The confrontation underlined the deepening bitterness of the strike, which is the first test for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tough new legislative proposal to curb union power, including limits on who can picket and when.

Citing government attempts to curb inflation, management has refused to meet the union's demand for a 20-percent pay increase over the current salary of $208.84 a week.

The steel plant workers sidestepped a major clash with pickets concentrated at the main gate by slipping into work soon after dawn. Some walked along a rail track at the rear of the plant. Others clambered over walls from a bus depot.

Police with dogs patrolled the plant's perimeter fence, which was reinforced during the night with foot-long metal spikes along the top.

Britain's Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, yesterday ordered the police to enforce criminal laws against potentially violent mass picketing.

Workers Bar Hiring Fired Shop Steward

LONGBRIDGE, England, Feb. 20 (AP) — Thousands of jeering workers at BL Ltd.'s car plant here hurled fruit today at Derek Robinson, a Communist shop steward who had been dismissed, and voted overwhelmingly against a strike to support his reinstatement.

Observers estimated that of about 16,000 present at a meeting of the work force, fewer than 1,000 raised their hands when asked if they would strike.

Mr. Robinson, fired on Nov. 19 for helping produce a pamphlet urging workers to sabotage an employee-approved plan to streamline the company, claimed afterward: "I have done nothing wrong . . . I have been sacked by a dictator who is determined to crush any opposition to his policies."

Pay Average Up 19.6%

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — Average pay in Britain increased by 19.6 percent last year, outstripping the 1979 inflation rate of 17.2 percent, the Department of Employment said today.

The steep rise in wages was seen as a blow for Mrs. Thatcher's Conservative government, which has appealed for moderation in pay settlements to curb inflation. Wages rose by 13.3 percent in 1978.

U.S. Affirms Boycott Of Moscow Olympics

BONN, Feb. 20 (AP) — The United States will not participate in the Moscow Olympics because there is no sign the Feb. 20 deadline imposed by President Carter for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan will be met, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said here today.

He told reporters: "The United States set a deadline for its decision on whether to participate, a decision to be contingent on the withdrawal of Soviet troops. Today is the day on which that decision was going to be based. It is clear there is no sign of a Soviet withdrawal.

"The president has made clear that our decision is therefore irrevocable. We will not participate in the Olympics in Moscow."

As the deadline passed, the only official comment recorded in Moscow was a statement by Mikhail Suslov, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo, that the "Soviet people will not be intimidated" by a United States "campaign of blackmail." [Page 2.]

Hodding Carter, here with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for meetings with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and other German officials, added that West Germany could not be counted among the 50 governments he said had assured the United States either publicly or privately that they would refuse to send a team to the Games.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt indicated today that Bonn would delay announcing its decision. Speaking to foreign reporters, He noted that each national Olympic committee has until May 19 to accept or reject the formal invitation from the Soviet organization to participate in the Summer Games.

"We have for a long time said that it is up to the Soviet leadership to create the circumstances that would make possible participation by all," Mr. Schmidt said. "We want to give a few people in the world another chance to create a structure which will enable participation by all."

The U.S. Olympic Committee, which will have to decide whether a team is sent, declined immediate comment on Mr. Carter's statement, but has said in the past that it would go along with whatever the government decided.

During an interview on NBC's "Today" program, White House counselor Lloyd Cutler noted that the USOC had said it would abide by the president's decision, and he added: "We expect the USOC to proceed to formalize what they said last week."

"We don't think the question of the government's power to force the athletes not to go will ever come up," Mr. Cutler said. "We're quite clear in the light of what the U.S. committee said — that they, like the athletes, will abide by this very strong showing of public and congressional opinion that they should not go."

President Carter set the deadline

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

To Discuss Policy Differences

Vance, Schmidt Meet On Afghan Situation

By John Vinocur

BONN, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met today in an effort resolve policy differences between the United States and West Germany toward the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Schmidt reported afterward that the meetings were "unusually useful and profound," and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that full agreement had been reached on the essential elements of an overall concept for dealing with the situation and its repercussions.

But no new concrete examples of the agreement were announced.

Mr. Vance met Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Genscher on the first stop of a visit that will take him to Rome, London and Paris before returning to the United States.

The context of today's meeting were West German complaints about a lack of consultation and consistency in the Carter administration's Afghanistan policy. Describing the conversations, an administration official on Mr. Vance's plane enroute to Rome said there was some surprise at the extent of the gap between the thinking of the Vance group and the West Germans.

Concerned about the future of detente, members of the Schmidt government have suggested that the United States may have overreacted and taken an unnecessarily punitive stance in dealing with the Soviet Union — leaving the Russians with little room to save face.

In a conversation with reporters after the meeting, Mr. Schmidt confirmed reports that the West German defense budget, regarded by the Carter admininstration as insufficient, would be raised. But he suggested, without making an exact linkage, that new West German military assistance to Turkey would be considered as all or part of the additional outlay.

The United States has felt that West German support on the Soviet intervention has been largely verbal, with the Schmidt government appearing reluctant to take steps that would place it in a directly antagonistic position toward the Soviet Union.

When Mr. Genscher was asked what steps West Germany was willing to take, he reiterated those the government had previously announced — including an expanded military role in central Europe, assisting Turkey and Pakistan and building contacts with countries on the Gulf.

Mr. Vance said he had discussed long-term problems with the chancellor and said they shared a common analysis of situation.

Asked to comment about the proposal by the Common Market countries for the neutralization of Afghanistan as a way leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops, Mr. Vance said the United States "was in general agreement."

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d, however, seemed more reserved. He said there was no clear prescription for dealing with the problem, and stressed that the Soviet Union would have to be made aware of the price it must pay for aggression. This line was avoided by Mr. Genscher, who stressed that escalation of the situation should be avoided and that lines of communication had to be kept open.

Mr. Carter stressed, as if in reply to West German criticism, that U.S. action on Afghanistan "does not represent some aberration," but comes from a deep conviction about what is regarded as a continuing problem.

Ram Called Set to Quit Indian Party

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (NYT) — Jagjivan Ram, the veteran Indian politician who was the Janata Party choice for prime minister in last month's elections, is preparing to quit the party, according to some of his close associates.

His decision, they say, will be formally announced shortly after the 72-year-old political leader explains his views to 200 followers from all over India who have been invited to come to his home Saturday. The associates say that he will not join the party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, though it was suggested that Mr. Ram might support Mrs. Gandhi in Parliament either as an independant or as head of yet another splinter party.

The defection, if it comes, will deal another serious blow to a staggered Janata Party, which in the last six months has fallen from power to become a small parliamentary party with fewer seats than even the Communists. The anticipated defection is coming just as Janata leaders were hoping to attempt a comeback in state legislative elections in the next few months.

Mr. Ram's leaving threatens to further divide a seriously divided opposition, for whom political

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

rrival of UN Commission elayed at Iran's Request

From Agency Dispatches

NITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. – The United Nations commis- formed to investigate Iranian ances has delayed its departure Tehran until the weekend be- e the Iranians want more time repare for the mission, Secre- General Kurt Waldheim an- ced today.

r. Waldheim also said that the ians, injecting a new element the negotiations, want the five mission members to speak to all e approximately 50 hostages at J.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah meini appealed to the Iranian ple today to continue to demand extradition of Mohammed Reza avi, the deposed shah, from ma for trial in Iran.

a broadcast statement that ared to dim prospects of an im- nt release for the U.S. hos- s, the Iranian revolutionary r said: "You should ask force- from the United States and other nation that is supporting criminal, Mohammed Reza avi, for his extradition and the n of his wealth — and do not until you achieve victory."

an apparent gesture of support he militants holding the hos- s, Ayatollah Khomeini said: r God, you support our people our dear youth who have risen o satisfy you, and by their ment they have thrown the en- s of religion from the scene."

Washington today, President r demanded the prompt re- of the hostages and said that United States had no desire to fere in Iran's internal affairs.

a statement issued by the e House, Mr. Carter also said it was vital that the UN com- on assess the condition of hos- at the U.S. Embassy and three officials held at the Foreign stry in Tehran. Iranian offi- have demanded as one conces- for releasing the hostages that United States guarantee no fu- interference in Iran.

e statement said that the UN mission is a "a fact-finding mis- sion — it will not be a tribunal" and that "the United States understands that the commission will hear the grievances of both sides and will report to the secretary-general."

The commission members had been scheduled to fly from Geneva to Tehran today. One of them said earlier today that there was a "gen-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

ch Population Grows

E HAGUE, Feb. 20 (AP) — population of the Netherlands, of the world's most densely led countries, grew by 105,000 79 to reach 14,090,500 as of 1, the Central Bureau of Statis- eported today.

Action Is Brisk on Road Leading From Pakistan

Afghan Rebels Control Key Supply Route

By Michael Goldsmith

KABUL, Afghanistan (AP) — Anti-communist Moslem rebels are virtually in control of Afghanistan's main supply route from Pakistan, attacking civilian traffic at will and outmaneuvering the ill-trained Afghan soldiers sent to "pacify" the area.

Four Western reporters traveled last week in a convoy of trucks and buses that was repeatedly ambushed by rebels in a gorge on the highway from Jalalabad to Kabul.

Only one bus passenger was injured by gunfire. Many others were robbed of their cash and valuables. The rebels did not shoot to kill, but to halt the convoy. After remaining immobilized between two rebel positions for four hours, the convoy abandoned the trip and returned to Jalalabad.

The Soviet Army was nowhere in sight.

It is estimated that at least 90,000 Soviet troops are in Afghanistan helping President Babrak Karmal's government, installed in a coup Dec. 27, battle the rebels, who have fought three successive pro-Moscow regimes.

Goods Entry Point

Jalalabad, 100 miles east of Kabul, is near the Pakistani border and the entry point for most of Afghanistan's consumer goods. Drivers in the convoy said the Afghan Army has been unable to prevent the almost daily rebel ambushes on the road to Kabul.

At least six vehicles in the reporters' convoy, including one large modern bus, were set on fire and remained as smoldering wrecks on the road. Three government trucks were pushed into the swirling Kabul River. Huge boulders were dislodged to block the highway and trees were felled across the road.

Two culverts were blown up earlier, leaving gaping holes in the road-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Watson Calm in U.S.-Soviet Storm

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT) — In the eye of the diplomatic storm between the Soviet Union and the United States is Ambassador Thomas Watson, a gentle, avuncular former chairman of IBM who had the bad luck to arrive in Moscow just before Soviet troops swept into Afghanistan.

His only connection with Soviet affairs had been an interest in arms control, a field now relegated to the storm cellars along with most of the rest of what he had hoped to do when he was offered the job last summer.

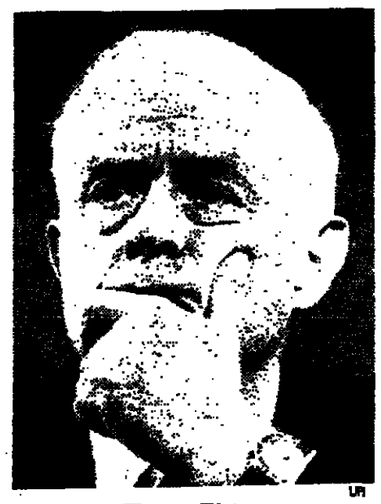
At the time, his appointment was a gesture of goodwill following the Vienna summit meeting between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader. Now the optimism is gone, and the question is: Can an amateur be as effective as a professional in a time of crisis — especially in a job that had been held since 1951 by career Soviet specialists?

Mr. Watson, 66, agrees that the question is a legitimate one, and his answer is, of course, "Yes."

Interviewed as he approached the end of his fourth month in the job, Mr. Watson acknowledged that he had been disappointed by the recent turn for the worse in U.S.-Soviet relations. But he said that he is in full agreement with the Carter administration's responses to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

He has spent almost as much time away from Moscow as he has spent here. A month after his arrival on Oct. 18, he had an acute gallbladder attack and had to fly home to have the gallbladder removed. No sooner did he return, just before Christmas, than the administration recalled him in protest after the coup in Afghanistan.

His professional staff here, on which he relies heavily for advice and support, seems to have judged his performance since his return in January less harshly than has the U.S. press corps. Reporters here, some of whom rely heavily on the U.S. Embassy for news, had a bantering but friendly relationship with his gruff, outspoken predecessor, Malcolm Toon, but found Mr. Watson more inaccessible.



UPI

Thomas Watson

He agreed that his inability to speak Russian is a handicap, but said that he does not have time now to study on the job, and that his professional staff can handle interpreting and translating.

He recently acknowledged that he had not read either of the major Soviet government policy pronouncements on U.S.-Soviet relations that were published in Soviet newspapers in January, but had only been briefed on them.

"I think the advantages of a noncareer diplomat here may be greater than many people think," he maintained. "I think that since my success was really made in quite a different line of work, the Soviets with whom I relate may feel that I will have a different perspective on what they're trying to tell me than a professional diplomat would have.

"I find an acceptance of me, in the context of, 'Well, of course, you're a businessman, you will understand,' " he said. "Of course, I don't really 'understand' any differently than a professional diplomat. But if it gives me entree, gives me a warmth and an atmosphere in which to talk, then I'm just delighted to have the Soviets perceive me that way.

'Same Decisions'

"Before I came, I took a look at most of the major decisions that Ambassador Toon had made, and I found I would probably have made about the same decisions. I would not have prefaced them by saying whether I liked or disliked the Russians; that's an entirely different question. But I really don't believe, if you think logically, if you've had long experience in working with people, that there's any great disadvantage to a nonprofessional running this operation.

"It's my general impression that Mr. Gromyko and I both feel U.S.-Soviet relations are terribly important to our two countries and to everybody else in the world," Mr. Watson said, referring to Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister. "I had a very relaxed time with him. We took the time to discuss things thoroughly. There was never a feeling that the discussion had to be terminated.

"I find that some of the government people I have met with seem to have a specific message that they want to convey to me, and convey it in a way that lets me feel they don't have much latitude in what they're saying. But I can listen to things I don't always agree with and not become highly offended."

One thing he has tried to tell the Kremlin is that the days of crossing borders with military force are over, for the Soviet Union no less than for the United States. But he says these things in private, hoping to preserve his usefulness here by discretion.

Mr. Toon, his predecessor, was sometimes more outspoken. But he left the diplomatic service a bitter man. He felt that his advice was not listened to closely enough in Washington, and that the administration preferred to deal directly with the Soviet leadership through Moscow's ambassador, Anatoly Dobrynin.

Prices Soar, Exports Falter

Economic Ills Face Post-Tito Yugoslavia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BELGRADE, Feb. 20 (NYT) — "Two things have held this country together," a Westerner who knows Yugoslavia well commented yesterday. "Tito and economic development. When one of them goes, the other had better take up the slack."

The economy is not in as parlous a state as the gravely ill 87-year-old president. But the economy did not perform well last year, and Yugoslavian and foreign analysts in Belgrade believe that its rate of improvement will have a significant effect on the shape of post-Tito Yugoslavia.

According to official figures, the annual inflation rate stands at 23 percent, but unofficial estimates by respected economists place it as high as 30 percent. Last year, exports stagnated while imports increased by 11 percent, with the result that Yugoslavia's trade deficit exceeded $6 billion, compared to $4.3 billion in 1978. The government is convinced that the economy must be slowed and that the flood of imports must subside.

Twice before, Yugoslavia has managed to reverse undesirable economic trends with a speed that surprised many people. But in 1971 and 1975, when those turnarounds took place, the task was not as difficult as it is this time.

For one thing, much of the inflation is imported in the form of continually rising oil prices. Yugoslavia has no serious oil shortage, but the country imports about 70 percent of its needs, mostly from Iraq and the Soviet Union. A still-unspecific agreement has just been signed with the Iranians.

There is little that the government can do to eliminate that component of domestic inflation, officials say.

The other complication is the complex system of economic and political decentralization introduced in the past five years. Designed to ensure national unity and to avoid some of the stultifying effects of central planning, the system has worked well, but means that national decisions take longer.

Although the central bank attempted in late 1978 and early 1979 to tighten credit, it had little success. A tougher package of restraints on credit, introduced last summer, appears to be taking hold, with the increase in industrial production falling from 9 percent in the first quarter of last year to 4 percent in September.

The target is a 17-percent inflation rate this year, which would still be one of the highest figures in Europe. But the government is reluctant to crack down too hard.

"How much restraint the country will tolerate politically is an open question," a U.S. diplomat said. "It will require a deft touch. These pro-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Warsaw Pact Chief On Visit to Prague

PRAGUE, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov arrived today for "a short working visit" in his capacity as supreme commander of the Warsaw Pact forces, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reported.

Marshal Kulikov was accompanied by the Warsaw Pact's chief of staff, Gen. Anatoli Gribkov, the report said. They were both received by President Gustav Husak.

United NATO Response

Russia Fails to Deter West on Missile Plan

By Don Cook

PARIS, Feb. 20 (LAT) — Despite the internal diplomatic strains over a coordinated response to the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the NATO governments remain united in rejecting Russian demands for abandonment of the program to introduce new tactical nuclear missiles into Western Europe.

The latest such Soviet move came in a speech in Moscow on Monday by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who said that the Kremlin was ready to continue disarmament talks "if the NATO decision on American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is canceled, or if its implementation is at least officially suspended."

Last month, in a formal diplomatic communication to the NATO powers, the Soviet Union demanded that the alliance "publicly renounce" the nuclear modernization program. The use of the term "suspend" by Mr. Gromyko, instead of "renounce" or "cancel," seemed to be slightly softer in tone. But the effect is the same, whatever term is applied. So is the NATO reaction.

In replying to the Soviet communication last month, the NATO Council in Brussels issued a formal statement that the member governments had no intention of renouncing their decision. The attitude in Brussels is the same on the Soviet overture suggesting suspension.

No Difference Seen

A source in Brussels said yesterday that "we are unanimous that we see no practical difference in what Gromyko is saying today compared *to what they said in their communication* to us last month. We do not see any need for a formal reply [to Mr. Gromyko's remarks] so far."

A program to modernize the NATO nuclear arsenal in Western Europe with 572 medium-range Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles was approved at a *joint meeting of the alliance's foreign and defense ministers in Brussels on Dec. 12. All of the missiles* will be U.S.-made, at a cost of more than $5 billion, with the European allies bearing the installation, maintenance and crew costs. The new nuclear weapons are designed to offset the threat to Western Europe of the Soviet SS-20 mobile missiles that are targeted on NATO capitals and military installations.

The Kremlin has pursued for *months a major campaign of political*, diplomatic and military threats, attempting to block the NATO decision to install the nuclear weapons and, when that failed, to get the decision reversed. But the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan stiffened the determination even of NATO governments that had been lukewarm *about the nuclear reinforcement* program. They now plan to see it through and to give the Soviet Union no hope of splitting the alliance.

NATO sources point out that, if the Russians want to engage in meaningful negotiations on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe, there is plenty of time before the new generation of missiles is ready for deployment. Production will not begin before 1982, with deployment to begin in the last quarter of 1983.

Since the Afghanistan crisis began nearly two months ago, NATO diplomats have been anticipating some kind of Soviet peace offensive. *However, except for speeches such* as Mr. Gromyko's, there have been no concrete moves by the Kremlin. And in line with the continuing effort to split the European allies and the United States, Mr. Gromyko again accused Washington of overreacting to the Afghanistan situation.

220 Set Free By Leftists in San Salvador

By Demetrio Olasiregui

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Leftist militants yesterday released 220 hostages but are keeping 150 others and say they will intensify their campaign against the moderate civilian-military junta.

The leftist Popular Revolutionary Bloc, which is responsible for the *taking of hostages*, announced a new anti-government march for today as part of its stepped-up action.

Witnesses said militants yesterday freed 100 hostages at the National Agricultural Bank, 60 at the state-owned National Aqueduct and Sewage Co. and another 60 at the Foreign Trade Institute.

They said the militants then joined a march by 5,000 bloc members armed with submachine guns, pistols and gasoline bombs as it wound its way through San Salvador and passed by buildings where the remaining hostages were being held.

The 150 hostages retained include 120 held since Monday at an Education Ministry office in the capital and at a Labor Ministry office in Santa Ana, 40 miles west of San Salvador. Also held are 30 hostages at the Jesuit Central American University.

Bloc spokesman Julio Florez said the group would "step up our combative line because in the past few days there has been a sharpening of government repression."

Witnesses said 150 bloc members — ending a three-month peaceful occupation of El Rosario Church — joined marchers who said they were demonstrating to show solidarity with the hostage-holding groups.

Meanwhile, the rightist Front to Liberate Central America From Communism has claimed responsibility for yesterday's predawn bomb blast that destroyed San Salvador radio station YSAX. The staton, owned by the Roman Catholic Church, had been the source of repeated denunciations of alleged human rights violations by authorities.

The front said the bombing was a "for [the station's] spreading of poison that is leading the Salvadoran people to international communism." The same group also took responsibility for a bomb that caused minor damage to the Central American University library and an unexploded bomb in the university's printing press.



Associated Press

The members of the UN commission appointed to investigate Iranian grievances gather Wednesday at the Geneva airport before their trip to Tehran was postponed until the weekend. From the left: Adib Daoudy of Syria, Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria, Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France, and Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka.

Arrival of UN Commission Delayed at Iran's Request

(Continued from Page 1)

tlemen's agreement" that the hostages, held since Nov. 4, would be freed as a result of the UN mission. But he denied reports that a deadline for the release had been set.

Mr. Waldheim declined to be specific on the timing of the hostages' release. "I would hope that you will understand that this is a very delicate matter," he told reporters in New York. "I do not want to enter into substance."

He said that the commission would leave for Tehran over the weekend. Asked why the trip was postponed, Mr. Waldheim said: "The Iranians finally asked us to give them a little more time to prepare for the commission." He also said that Iran "desires to have the commission speak to each of the hostages."

Before Mr. Waldheim's announcement, Tehran radio announced that President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr had sent a cable to the secretary-general approving the mission, but a UN spokesman said *that "there are still open questions."*

Mr. Waldheim apparently contacted Mr. Bani-Sadr about the questions this morning, because one of the commission members, Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France, said in Geneva that the commission's departure had been postponed after a new "exchange of views" between *Mr. Waldheim and Iranian authorities.*

The commission members had been waiting at the Geneva airport for a 1 p.m. departure aboard a chartered flight, but at about 2 p.m. they left the airport and went to the Algerian UN mission in Geneva. One of the commission members is Mohammed Bedjaoui, the Algerian ambassador to the UN.

Mr. Bedjaoui said at the airport that there was "a gentlemen's agreement for the release of the hostages" but that "it is not true that any deadline has been set" for their release.

In addition to Mr. Pettiti and Mr. Bedjaoui, the commission includes Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela, the chairman of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights; Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, an expert in international law; and Adib Daoudy, an aide to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. The United States gave its approval to the commission's members Saturday.

The commission will investigate Iranian charges that the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, engaged in mass murder of political opponents and plundered the nation's treasury during his 37-year reign. It will also examine complaints that the United States interfered in *Iranian affairs by supporting the shah*, who was restored to power in 1953 with the help of the CIA.

The Iranian government and the militants holding the U.S. hostages have demanded the extradition of the shah from Panama, where he is in exile.

U.S. Confirms Its Boycott Of Olympics in Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

a month ago, insisting then and as recently as yesterday that if the Russians did not pull their troops out of Afghanistan by today, he would urge U.S. athletes not to take part in the Moscow Games.

One White House official, who asked not to be named, acknowledged that *"no one expected the Soviets would be out by the 20th,"* and added: "I don't think the day has any particular significance."

The question now is how many nations will follow Mr. Carter's call.

Mr. Cutler said 23 nations have said publicly they will not attend the Games, "including a number of *the major sports countries."* Another 13 have indicated privately that they share U.S. views on the matter, he said, and 19 are "leaning in that direction."

"That's over 50. We think that at least 30, perhaps 40" will not go, "including most of the major economic and sporting" nations.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has said she would ask British athletes not to attend the Games. She said that going to Moscow would be seen as support for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Powell said the administration would like to explore the possibility of holding an international sports event somewhere other than Moscow. "The possibility of doing that is one reason for not delaying final decisions too long," the press secretary said.

The president has had no luck in his efforts to get the IOC to move, postpone or cancel the Summer Games.

8 in EEC Favor Boycott

ROME, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Eight European Common Market foreign ministers spoke in favor of a boycott of the Moscow Olympics during a stormy meeting in Rome yesterday, diplomatic sources said today.

But the sources said France held out against such an action and the group decided to put off discussion of the issue.

Diplomatic sources said the boycott call was discussed by the ministers at a closed session at the end of their general discussions on the Afghanistan crisis. The sources described the talks as "quite rough," with at least one minister shouting in frustration at the French stand.

Before the meeting, only Britain and the Netherlands had openly supported the U.S. call. France had been on record as opposing it and the other European Economic Community members had said they were undecided.

Italian Foreign Minister Attilio Ruffini noted after the meeting that although his country's Olympic committee would make the ultimate decision on sending its athletes to Moscow, the government could strip any such delegation of official standing.

Marchais Chides U.S.

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — French Communist Party leader Georges Marchais said today the United States pulled out of the Moscow Olympics because it knew Soviet and Communist-bloc athletes would win the most medals.

"Look at the results of Lake Placid," Mr. Marchais said at a press conference. "The United States knew it would do even worse in Moscow this summer." The Soviet Union and East Germany had 17 medals each by today, while the United States, in third place overall, had 6.

Suslov of Soviet Politburo Says Russia 'Will Not Be Intimidated'

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (NYT) — As the United States formally announced *its intention of boycotting the Summer Olympics in Moscow*, a senior member of the Soviet Politburo declared today: "The Soviet people will not be intimidated."

Soviet assistance to Afghanistan, said Mikhail Suslov, the powerful third man in the leadership under Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, was used "by the government of the United States as a pretext for launching a campaign of blackmail, slander and threats against our country."

"The American government's actions will inflict damage first of all to the United States itself," he said in remarks before an election meeting in the Kuibyshev region on the Volga River that were excerpted here by Tass.

None of the Soviet leaders who have spoken so far has referred to the American threat to boycott the Moscow games unless the estimated 95,000 Soviet troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20, the deadline set by President Carter after the intervention.

And none of the leaders has given any indication that even a token *withdrawal of forces before the deadline* was contemplated. Yuri Andropov, the Soviet intelligence chief, said in a speech on Feb. 11 that the threat to Afghanistan was increasing from China, the United States and Pakistan.

Mr. Kosygin and Mr. Brezhnev are scheduled to speak in Moscow tomorrow and Friday.

Ram Seen Ready to Quit Indian Opposition Party

(Continued from Page 1)

desertions, crossovers and double-crossovers have become as common as mice. Along the way public shock has gradually given way to cynical resignation.

Betrayal Theory

Still in the case of someone like Mr. Ram, who had served in every Indian government until Janata was toppled, the reports of his planned defections are already drawing ripples of indignation and disgust. His associates say that Mr. Ram is leaving Janata because he felt he was betrayed in the election campaign by a key component of the coalition — the Jan Sangh or Hindu revivalist wing.

Mr. Ram is said to believe that the normally active campaign workers from this faction either sat out the election or campaigned for Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Ram, who was born into India's Untouchable community, is reported to attribute the Jan Sangh inactivity to caste prejudice.

Mr. Ram's opponents both inside and outside Janata brushed aside such an explanation as specious. These people noted that Mr. Ram has been actively campaigning against those trying to bring together the splintered opposition to draw up a common slate for state elections.

Mr. Ram's opposition to a united front is seen by some of his opponents as a maneuver intended to benefit Mrs. Gandhi.

Defection Predicted

George Fernandes, one of those who left Janata and is now trying to organize a common front against Mrs. Gandhi to avoid vote splitting, predicted Mr. Ram's defection a month ago. At that time he said that he was sure Mr. Ram had come to an arrangement with Mrs. Gandhi to block any unity drive among her divided rivals.

Mr. Fernandes said that he thought that Mr. Ram would eventually be appointed to a government post by Mrs. Gandhi whether or not he joins her party.

During the campaign Mrs. Gandhi pointedly exempted Mr. Ram from her bitterest attacks. She claimed that he had been misled when he was among the last wave of officials to leave her party in 1977 just before she was turned out of office by Janata.

Seizure of Embassies In 3d Day in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Mexican officials negotiating with peasants who are staging sit-ins at the embassies of Denmark and Belgium said today that violence would not be used to end the three-day-old takeovers.

A spokesman said that Foreign Ministry officials who were negotiating with the leaders of the embassy occupations had made progress. The spokesman added that he was optimistic the issue would be resolved quickly, but declined to go into details. Two pregnant employees of the Danish embassy left the mission last night, but Ambassador Vagn Hoelgaard and five other embassy staffers chose to stay despite assurances by 30 unarmed peasants that they were free to go.

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Syria Announces Budget

DAMASCUS, Feb. 20 (AP) — Syria announced yesterday a record $7-billion budget, half of it allocated for development projects. The budget, proposed by the government of newly appointed Premier Abdul Raouf al-Kasm, represents a 26 percent increase above that of 1979.

Tito Said to Be Feeling Better; State Unchanged

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, Feb. 20 (AP) — Doctors said today that President Tito's seriously ill condition was unchanged, even though the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader felt better.

Medical sources remained pessimistic about Marshal Tito's chances of recovery and said that even if he survived he would not be likely to resume all his duties. His doctors said they are continuing intensive treatment of complications that developed after the Jan. 20 amputation of the president's left leg.

Doctors not involved in Marshal Tito's treatment said it was encouraging that the today's bulletin indicated he was *conscious and that no* heart problems had been mentioned. With only failing kidneys, they predicted, Marshal Tito could be kept alive with a dialysis machine to cleanse his blood.

Afghan Rebels Control Key Supply Route

(Continued from Page 1)

way and only a narrow ledge allowing vehicles to pass.

The rebels, wearing turbans and light-brown tribal robes that blended *into the rugged terrain*, were almost invisible on the slopes above the road. A puff of gray smoke rose from the rocks whenever a shot was fired on the convoy.

The occupants of the reporters' West German-made bus crouched low on their seats shouting, "Moudjahidine, moudjahidine," which means "freedom fighters."

Wild Firing

Two Afghan armored cars supposedly protecting the convoy fired *their machine guns* wildly at the mountainside with no visible effect. The Soviet-made armored cars had radio equipment with which they could have summoned help from the Afghan and Soviet garrisons in Jalalabad; 18 miles away. But no help came.

The convoy was trapped between two rebel positions and could move neither forward nor backward. When one of the rebel groups disappeared, the remaining vehicles headed back to Jalalabad.

Dozens of civilians scrambled down the mountainside and begged to be picked up. They were the passengers of buses overrun by one of the two rebel groups. They said the rebels marched them out of sight up the slope and then robbed them.

The other rebel group, located five miles farther toward Kabul, did not rob passengers but only checked their identity. The armored cars fired only on this group, never on the thieves.

"The real moudjahidine do not steal," an English-speaking Afghan passenger explained. "They look only for Churavi [Russians] and the Afghan traitors who support them, in order to kill them."

The robbers, he said, were tolerated and encouraged by the ruling Khalq (People's) Party in the hope of turning the population against the moudjahidine. But it seemed to have little effect. Many of the passengers freely expressed their sympathy with the rebels, despite the *presence of several silent and worried-looking Khalq officials.*

Closely Protected

The rebels apparently failed to get hold of the officials only because the armored cars kept close to their bus. Russians travel between Kabul and Jalalabad only by helicopter.

There was no indication of how many Khalq officials have died in such ambushes on the same road where Afghan tribesmen wiped out a 19,000-man British expeditionary force in January, 1842, leaving only one survivor.

The next morning, a new convoy lined up in Jalalabad but showed no eagerness to head for Kabul.

"We are waiting for a tank escort," a bus driver explained.

The four reporters persuaded an Afghan taxi driver to make the trip. At the entrance to the gorge, the driver stopped amid a cluster of mud-brick houses, claiming he had engine trouble.

Channel Ferry Protest

DIEPPE, France, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Two hundred French dockers today occupied the terminal of a British ferry and prevented 150 Brighton-bound passengers from boarding the Normandy Princess hydrofoil. The ferry left the French port empty. The dockers were protesting the cancellation of a baggage handling contract.

A score of scowling men, one of them fingering a pointed knife, gathered aggressively around the reporters. The taxi driver quickly explained in Pashtu, the tribal language: "They are not Churavi. They are from Englishstan [England]."

The men instantly broke into smiles and crowded around to shake hands with the reporters. None of them spoke English.

"They were all moudjahidine," the driver said as he headed for Kabul, his engine trouble forgotten. The unescorted taxi reached the capital without further incident, presumably because the rebels signaled to each other that the occupants were from Englishstan.

2 Copters Reported Downed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Moslem rebels today claimed their forces in Afghanistan shot down a second Soviet helicopter in increased fighting with Russian-backed government troops *around Jalalabad.*

The rebel report today was the second in two days to claim a Soviet helicopter had been downed and its crew killed in the region.

The Pakistan newspaper Jang today reported that 25 guerrillas and 5 Soviet advisers were killed recently in fierce fighting in the Afghan province of Takhar, which borders the Soviet Union. It said guerrilla forces had captured two police stations in the province.

Meanwhile, in Canberra, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said today Australian intelligence sources had confirmed that Soviet troops in Afghanistan are equipped with nerve gas weapons.

"They carry, as part of their structure, the capacity to use gas either through artillery or dropping from aircraft," he said.

Intimidation Charged

Only 10 Show Up For Muzorewa Rally

By Jack Foisie

MASHAMBANAKA, Rhodesia, Feb. 20 (LAT) — Bishop Abel Muzorewa did well in this rural village 11 months ago, winning 75 percent of the 400 votes cast. With almost as big a margin countrywide, Bishop Muzorewa went on to become, for a brief time, Rhodesia's first black prime minister.

Yesterday, the bishop came back *to Mashambanaka on a second* campaign for prime minister, determined to hold a political rally in the heartland of one of his chief political opponents, former guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe.

Arriving in a chartered 10-seat plane that landed in a whirl of dust on the dirt strip in this poor farming area 70 miles northeast of Salisbury, Bishop Muzorewa stepped out, dressed in a black suit trimmed in the rainbow colors of his political party, the United African National Council.

But there was no rally. Not one villager showed up and no one walked in from the countryside even though the rally had, according to a white police officer, been advertised by government police patrols for weeks.

'Intimidation'

As he looked around to find only 10 of his organizers from the nearest town, Mrewa, waiting at the rally, the bishop observed glumly, "You see intimidation at work. I have been traveling all over the country since Jan. 4 [the effective date of a cease-fire in Rhodesia ending a seven-year guerrilla war], and this is the first time there has been no one able to come forth."

The previous day the British interim administration led by Lord Soames had released a map showing 35 areas in Rhodesia where, it was asserted, Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union party and his armed followers have stopped other political parties from campaigning.

"And when I talked to Governor Soames yesterday, I got the impression he isn't going to do anything about it [the intimidation]," Bishop Muzorewa said.

The government map showed the Mugabe-dominated areas in red. Mashambanaka is in the center of one of them, Uzumba tribal trustland.

Mashambanaka, and hundreds of other small rural communities, are the sore point in Lord Soames' efforts to hold fair-and-free elections beginning Feb. 27 to pick Rhodesia's first representative black government, which will take office following Britain's granting of independence, now scheduled for mid-March.

Threat by Soames

Lord Soames has threatened to ban voting in areas subject to gross intimidation by any of the black parties. However, only Mr. Mugabe's alleged intimidation has been cited. Barring black voters, regardless of their allegiance, would probably cause many countries to refuse to recognize the validity of the Rhodesian elections.

The British administration says that Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas continue to control large frontier areas of Rhodesia, even though under cease-fire terms, more than 15,000 of Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas are assembled in British-policed peace camps.

"We have administered such areas [as Mashambanaka] for several years in the latter stages of our liberation war," Mr. Mugabe said several days ago. "Why should we not do so — the people are with us."

In Mashambanaka, the Mugabe administration has resulted in the closing of the school until after elections, according to Peter Gordon, the British election official in the area. "That hardly seems like positive administration to me," he said.

French Influence Is Strong

Cameroon Moves Forward Under Ahidjo's Firm Hand

By David Lamb

DOUALA, Cameroon (LAT) — Events in Cameroon are about as newsworthy as a sunny day in Florida or a fender-bender on a California freeway. And Cameroonians are proud of it.

Beyond their borders, governments — some brutal, some merely ineffective — rise and fall frequently, and economies sputter fitfully.

Amid such turmoil, Cameroon is something of an oddity. In 20 years of independence it has never had a coup. Its president has been in power since the French flag came down to end the colonial era. Its press and social institutions are relatively free. Its economy is growing by about 6 percent a year.

Pride

"I'm not saying we don't have problems," a Cameroonian banker said recently. "But when you see what some other countries have done with their independence, I think we have a lot to be proud about and a lot to feel good about."

Yet this country of 7 million people contains all the elements that have brought bloodshed, instability and bankruptcy to other African countries.

It has 200 tribal groups and 24 languages. It has had a civil war. It has large Christian and Moslem elements. Just before independence, it had about 80 political parties. And *unlike most African states, it is a* union of two former colonies, one administered by the French, the other by the British.

Most observers attribute Cameroon's national cohesion and relatively trouble-free existence to two key factors: the authoritarian leadership of President Ahmadou Ahidjo and the continued influence of France.

While many African presidents have accentuated tribal divisions by favoring their own people, Mr. Ahidjo, a Fulani Moslem from the north, has sought to achieve an ethnic, regional and religious balance in his administration. He co-opts his critics and brings his opponents into the center of government.

Mr. Ahidjo maintains an effective police force that he is not afraid to use against opponents, although *Cameroonians talk openly with* strangers about government and politics. Western diplomats estimate that there are 300 political prisoners in Cameroon. Dissidents in exile say that there are more than 30,000, a figure that seems exaggerated.

Mr. Ahidjo is one of the few African presidents who has never wavered in his belief that the farmer is the future of Africa. The government provided $18 million in aid *last year to Cameroonian farmers*, who have made their country the world's fifth-largest producer of cocoa. Production continues to rise, along with coffee production.

Cameroon became a modest oil producer — about 15,000 barrels a day — in 1978 and is completing a small refinery 45 miles northwest of the port of Douala. Still, Mr. Ahidjo says, oil must be secondary to agriculture, which supports 80 percent of the work force.

France still exercises much influence in Cameroon, as it does in most of its former colonies. It provides military assistance, takes 28 percent of Cameroon's exports and provides 47 percent of Cameroon's imports. American and British businessmen have found it difficult to penetrate France's hold on the economy, even though Cameroon offers an attractive market for foreign investors. Nearly 20,000 Europeans, most of them French, live in Cameroon.

From 1884 until 1914, when it was divided between France and Britain, Cameroon was a German protectorate. In 1961, the northern area of Cameroon was attached to Nigeria after a British-sponsored plebiscite. In 1972, at Mr. Ahidjo's suggestion and after a national referendum, the federation of eastern, French-speaking Cameroon and western, English-speaking Cameroon was ended and the two areas joined to become the United Republic of Cameroon.

Cameroon has one political party, the Cameroon National Union, which at its congress last week nominated Mr. Ahidjo for his fifth five-year term as president, thus assuring *him of reelection in April.* He asserts that a multiparty system would bring anarchy, inefficiency and, ultimately, the destruction of the nation.

Prices Soar In Belgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

ple are accustomed to a steady increase in their standard of living, and now they are going to experience a plateau — a case of the blahs, like many Western European countries. The political impact is not entirely clear, although I wouldn't look for a crisis."

If the brakes are applied firmly enough to slow growth, but not so firmly as the cause severe shortages, the grumbling will probably be no more severe than that occasioned last year by temporary shortages of coffee and soap.

In the long run, Yugoslavia will solve its problems only by again increasing its exports at a rapid rate, particularly to the West. Yugoslavia already exports finished products to the Soviet Union, largely in return for raw materials, but the pattern in its Western trade is the reverse.

The illness of President Tito has prompted the members of the European Economic Community to accelerate negotiations on improved terms for Yugoslavia. Common Market and Yugoslavian negotiators are said to have reached agreement in principle, although there has been no formal announcement.

U.S. officials are working to help Yugoslavians to understand the techniques involved in exploiting U.S. markets, which remain largely untapped by Yugoslavia. Three years ago, trade between the two nations was roughly in balance, but it is now running 3-to-1 against Yugoslavia.

SHAPE Troop Exercise

CASTEAU, Belgium, Feb. 20 (AP) — A four-week training exercise of 18,200 troops from seven nations will be held in northern Norway starting Feb. 28, officials at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe have announced.

هكذا من الأصل

Leaders Consider Raising Prices

heap Oil Hurting Arab States

Youssef M. Ibrahim

/AIT, Feb. 20 (NYT) — il exporters, who have con- d to the steep rise in energy ound the world in the last , are beginning to realize that ust charge their own con- much more money for the and electricity they use at

d with an alarming increase rgy consumption in their es because of waste, rising ds of living and large devel- t programs, the Arab produc- find they are spending too to subsidize bad domestic f energy consumption.

need a new pricing policy ll lead to a more efficient use rgy," said Ahmad al-Saadi, the energy unit of the Or- ion of Arab Petroleum Ex- porting Countries, which is based here.

Mr. Saadi and many other Arab oil experts say that the decision to raise energy prices in the oil-producing countries is not going to be easy because Arab citizens have become accustomed to paying very little for electricity and gasoline. But they warn that the move must be implemented quickly to stop an alarming trend of waste that could undercut development programs and reduce the amount of oil left for export.

Official Warning

In a recent major speech here, Sheikh Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah, Kuwait's oil minister, warned that the country was consuming 10 percent of its own oil production. "If this trend continues," the oil minister said, "we will consume 50 percent of our production by the year 2000. We must face the consequences of this large increase."

The minister said that Kuwait was already losing almost $1 billion a year because of the differential between international prices of oil products and domestic prices.

Economists at the Arab oil-exporting organization calculate that all Arab major oil-producing countries face similar problems.

A study by the organization submitted to Arab oil ministers last March said that Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait, for example, were shouldering very large subsidies because of artificially low prices of energy at home.

Comparative Prices

The study said that the price of a barrel of refined oil products stood at $4.96 in Saudi Arabia, $6.22 in Iraq and $6.68 in Kuwait. By comparison, the same barrel of refined oil products sells for $52.31 in West Germany, $59.92 in Switzerland and $44.54 in France.

According to Mr. Saadi, the annual rate of consumption for energy in the Arab oil-producing countries rose an average of 11 percent throughout the 1970s, while consumption in the Western industrialized countries has begun to drop. Experts at the Arab oil-exporting organization say that the situation will become more critical for the oil-producing countries because of their development needs involving a much larger consumption of oil for industrial purposes.

"Sixty or 70 percent of the Arab world does not have electricity, and there are many heavy industry [projects] under way in almost every Arab country for which a lot of energy will be needed," Mr. Saadi said. The problem, he said, is that the Arab oil producers must reduce and make their oil production levels more rational while curbing their consumption needs.

"We don't need big cars, which are gas guzzlers," he said. "The only way to discourage it is to raise the prices of gasoline. Electricity prices also must go up to discourage the wasteful use of air-conditioning and light. We must have viable public transportation. We are running out of time."

As the Arab oil organization's study says, "If we continue to export oil while our consumption continues to increase at the present rate, by the year 2000 we would have exhausted half the known oil reserves we have. Some Arab oil producers may end up importing oil instead of exporting it."

ntering Soviet Moves

udi Threats Reported i Curbing Aid to Yemen

By Edward Cody

RO, Feb. 20 (WP) — Diplo- sources said here yesterday audi Arabia is refusing to re- ntracts for deliveries of U.S.- actured arms to Yemen. The s said that Saudi Arabia is ning to cut off or reduce vital aid altogether in an ef- persuade its neighbor in the n Peninsula to distance itself he Soviet Union.

action of the Saudis con- with what diplomats and e East analysts had seen as e neglect by the Saudis of n in the last year while the re- n San'a drew closer to its own opposition and the Marxist ument in Southern Yemen.

least 70 American military ad- were reported to have been ched to Yemen in an emer- U.S. military aid package last mounting to $390 million, but ilitary sources said that there ly two Air Force officers left F-5E jet-fighter training pro-

llingness to Change Course

prospect of the permanent ure of the American advisers he apparent willingness of n's military leadership to e course have now raised the ility that the U.S. weaponry end up pointed at the very s who had pressed Washing- o rush it in during fighting last along the border between the emens.

e European diplomat who fol- Yemeni affairs closely com- ed on the Saudi threats on aid bserving: "The Saudis came too hard." Instead of re- ing by cooling relations with rn Yemen and the Soviet , Yemen appears to be edging than ever before toward re- ation with the Marxist gov- nt to the south.

emen is weaned away from dis and the West, it would nt a major setback for Amer- forts to contain Soviet influ- the Middle East, right in the rd of the world's leading oil r.

s-critical times, the loyalties eni President Ali Abdullah nd his relations with the doc- Marxist leader of Southern . Abdul Fattah Ismail, would chiefly Arabs, area special- nilitary strategists eyeing the Mandab Strait linking the and Indian Ocean.

Broader Significance

the Iranian revolution on r side of the Arabian Penin- d the crisis with Moscow viet intervention in Afghani- owever, the direction of 's political leanings has tak- roader significance.

vledgeable diplomats here t the Saudi royal family — ted States's main ally in the gion — is deeply concerned ossibility of extended Soviet e along its southern border. ight alignment with the So- ou by Yemen also would be elsewhere in the Arab world her loss of face and influ- the United States, following s in Iran and Afghanistan. a year ago, President Carter

vaitis to Cut Output 25% ting in April

AIT, Feb. 20 (UPI) — will cut back daily oil pro- 25 percent beginning in il Minister Sheikh Ali al- al-Sabah said today. His on preceded tomorrow's session of a strategy meet- ondon of the Organization eum Exporting Countries. minister said Kuwait "is ed to cut back its oil pro- from 2 million barrels to on barrels per day." The ority of Kuwaiti oil exports Far East and Western Eu-

Ali did not say whether would be discussing the il pricing chaos that has ome OPEC members since ember cartel's last attempt- stabilizing in December. meeting failed to achieve a rk price for OPEC crude. ns about 65 percent of the traded oil. OPEC prices low $26 per barrel for to a high of $34.73 per Libyan crude.

Social Security Worker Charged With $500,000 Computer Crime

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 (WP) — An employee at the Social Security Administration headquarters was charged yesterday with manipulating the national computer at the complex in order to pay herself and two accomplices more than $500,000 in disability benefits.

The computer, in the Baltimore suburb of Woodlawn, sends out $1.1 billion in disability checks to 4.8 million workers and their dependents each month.

The Secret Service, which spent 18 months unsuccessfully trying to trace the stolen money, described the computer theft scheme as "very, very sophisticated."

"If there hadn't been a bank official in Philadelphia alerted to a discrepancy in an account opened there, we'd still be operating in the land of the unknown," said Andrew Berger, head of the Secret Service office in Baltimore.

The employee, Janet Blair, 29, is accused of processing disability checks under numerous aliases using real Social Security numbers and then erasing all records of payments from the computer before it produced a regular audit of claims and payments, Mr. Berger said.

Miss Blair, who has worked at the agency since 1973, allegedly operated the scheme by filling out the paperwork for the computer to send disability checks to various addresses and post office boxes in Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia. Her two accomplices allegedly picked up the checks, cashed them through savings accounts with several banks, and, a short time later, closed out the accounts, Mr. Berger said.

None of the money has been recovered.

Damage Exceeds $350 Million

Sixth Rainstorm in Week Approaches Western U.S.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20 (AP) — A home in the Los Angeles area fell into the ocean and others were overrun by mud or threatened by heavy surf as Southern California braced today for its sixth storm in a week. Property damage from the storms in the region was estimated at more than $350 million.

More than 4,000 persons were forced to flee as mudslides and floodwaters destroyed or threatened homes. Nearly 100,000 persons in Northern California were without electricity. At least 27 deaths have been attributed to the storms, which began a week ago today.

As water cascaded over the tops of dams in Utah and levees crumbled in Southern California, a tornado struck near an airliner taking on passengers in Fresno, Calif. Two persons received minor injuries.

Heavy surf and rain-softened bluffs threatened more homes along the beach at Malibu, a suburb of Los Angeles, where at least one home fell into the ocean, officials said.

The National Weather Service canceled a flash-flood watch that was issued Sunday for Southern California. But the sixth storm in a week was about 1,000 miles out in the Pacific and was expected to hit the area tomorrow.

Alex Cunningham, the state emergency services director, estimated property damage of $252 million in Southern California, where the rain forced farmers to leave crops rotting in fields. Crop damage in the region, which grows much of the nation's winter lettuce and citrus fruit, was estimated at $26 million.

Official estimates placed the storm damage at $90 million in Arizona and more than $1 million in Utah. President Carter declared central Arizona eligible for federal aid.

In Phoenix, traffic was backed up as much as 10 miles at peak rush hours after the usually dry Salt River flooded further, cutting the number of road crossings to two. Some of the 10 crossings run through the river bed or are so low that a small flow of water makes them impassable.

Rainfall in Los Angeles since Feb. 13 has measured 11.81 inches. The local record for rainfall on consecutive days was set in 1969, when 13.15 inches of rain fell in nine days.

Bangui Court Issues 2d Sentence of Death

BANGUI, Central African Republic, Feb. 20 (AP) — A second defendant was sentenced to death yesterday by a Bangui court for alleged complicity in atrocities committed during the reign of deposed emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa, officials said.

Jean Pierre Inga, a former lieutenant colonel in the army, was sentenced to death for murder, attempted murder and complicity in beatings. It was the second death penalty handed out since the court began the trial of 34 alleged accomplices of Bokassa on Monday.



Associated Press

WINTER'S TRAIL — President Carter rests during a jog along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal towpath yesterday in Washington, but covers his face and picks up the pace, at right, when he spotted newsmen and a photgrapher. The president has made a number of secret trips out of the White House to jog along the canal. Reporters have not been notified of such outings, although the White House has said that when the president is in public newsmen would be informed. Mr. Carter has called jogging the high point of his presidential day.

Western Rebuff of Trudeau Underlines Problem of Growing Canadian Division

By Stanley Meisler

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (LAT) — The resounding victory of Pierre Elliott Trudeau in Canada's parliamentary elections had a hollow sound in the West. The miserable showing there of his Liberal Party underscored one of the most nettlesome problems facing him now as he prepares to resume the office of prime minister.

In the months ahead, Mr. Trudeau must either negotiate a new oil price with the western province of Alberta or try to impose one on it. And he must do so at a time when, as the election results demonstrated, the West feels somehow alienated from the rest of Canada.

In their overwhelming electoral victory Monday, the Liberals advanced everywhere except in the West. In a night of large Liberal gains, only British Columbia voted out a Liberal incumbent.

Nine-Month Rule

West of Ontario, the Liberals won just two seats, both in Winnipeg, one of them a French-speaking district. The Liberals do not hold a single seat from Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the three most western provinces.

This western reluctance was not enough to stop an overwhelming Liberal victory that ended the tenure of Prime Minister Joe Clark and his Progressive Conservative government nine months after their election.

With all returns counted yesterday, the Liberal Party had 146 seats, four more than a majority in the House of Commons. The Conservatives had 103 seats and the socialist New Democratic Party 32, its highest total ever. The Liberal's strength in the House will probably be increased by one when a Quebec district votes in March. That election was postponed because of the death of a candidate a week ago.

In the national popular vote, the Liberals finished with 44 percent, the Conservatives 33 percent, and the New Democrats 20 percent.

Quebec Referendum

It has not been announced when Mr. Trudeau will be sworn in as prime minister, a job he held for 11 years before his party was defeated by Mr. Clark's party in last May's elections. Mr. Clark was sworn in as prime minister by Governor General Edward Schreyer two weeks after that election.

Aside from the problem of the West, Mr. Trudeau, as prime minister, will once again face the problem of separatist sentiment in his native province of Quebec. The separatist Parti Quebecois government of Premier Rene Levesque intends to submit a referendum to Quebecers this spring that could take the province a step closer to separation.

The Conservative Party faces a nettlesome problem of its own: What, if anything, to do about Mr. Clark? The defeat, in personal terms, was a devestating blow to the 40-year-old Albertan, who has devoted almost his entire working life to politics.

Mr. Clark came out of nowhere in 1976 to capture the leadership of his party and then, in three years, engineered the defeat of the powerful Liberals. Now, to many members of his party, it seems as if he threw it all away.

The split between the West and East in voting patterns was so marked that it seemed almost as if the two regions had different political systems. In the East, the electoral battle was between the Liberals and the Conservatives. In the West, the battle was between the Conservatives and the New Democrats, who have long had strong support on the Prairies and in British Columbia.

Thus, in the six eastern provinces, the most populous part of the country, the Liberals had 144 seats, the Progressive Conservatives 52 seats, and the New Democrats 5. In the four western provinces and the two northern territories, the pattern was far different: The Progressive Conservatives led with 51 seats while the New Democrats had 27 and the Liberals just 2.

Conscious of this national split, Mr. Trudeau, in his victory speech in Ottawa yesterday morning, told his supporters, "We must ensure the government of this country is the government of any part of this country, and we will govern for the whole country."

Khaled Is Better; Rest Prescribed

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ) — The health of King Khaled is improving steadily and he will remain hospitalized only "for a few days' rest," the Saudi Health Ministry announced today.

The king was hospitalized Monday for a checkup after feeling ill "as the result of overexertion while he was on a picnic," the ministry said.

Because of the king's indisposition, a visit scheduled for Saturday by French Premier Raymond Barre was postponed, the premier's office in Paris announced today.

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Currents of Negativism

New Hampshire Contest: Secondary Issues Primary

By Martin Schram

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 20 (WP) — The main issues of the country's first state presidential primary resounded through the motel ballroom as the Gun Owners of New Hampshire gave John Anderson a mixed greeting.

Half the crowd of more than 1,000 shouted "Booooo!" The other half shouted, "Bull——."

Sitting on the dais Monday night, Gorge Bush went to school on Mr. Anderson's lesson. This was a night when he would have to face two pivotal issues in the New Hampshire presidential primary: Gun control and Mr. Bush's former membership in the Trilateral Commission.

Mr. Bush saw the reaction to Mr. Anderson's saying, "I have no quarrel with the legitimate sportsman and hunter . . . But there is a case that can be made for limiting cheap Saturday Night Specials."

When it was his turn to speak, Mr. Bush immediately took the defensive by saying he had really voted for three conservative amendments before voting in favor of a 1968 bill that limited interstate mail of most rifles and rifle ammunition. The audience accorded him a merciful silence.

In New Hampshire, the primary is dominated by issues such as gun control, the Trialteral Commission and abortion. They have little to do with the way the presidency, but they are at the heart of political negativism — and are issues that can galvanize loyalists to brave the most severe snowstorm to vote against a candidate.

Ronald Reagan and President Carter are the beneficiaries of such negative politics, and advisers to both Mr. Bush and Sen. Edward Kennedy express concern privately at the way such emotional issues have caught fire.

As Mr. Anderson stirred Monday's audience, Richard Marple, secretary of the Gun Owners of New Hampshire, stood in the rear of the room and offered an observation: "That Anderson has just indicted himself." Mr. Marple says he enjoys the Archie Bunker television show; he himself has a Bunkeresque philosophy, countenance and elocution, and strives to blast what Mr. Anderson has just said.

"That touches a raw nerve. I mean, I've even heard Kennedy talk better than that," he says. That is going some, since Mr. Marple is also the secretary-treasurer of a group called Go Aginst Kennedy, which is flooding the state with leaflets, bumper stickers and radio commercials urging a vote against Kennedy. The messages say the senator wants to take people's guns away.

Sen. Kennedy is aware of the impact of Mr. Marple's efforts. He has been bombarded statewide with questions about his stand on gun control and fears he may have erred by skipping the gun owner's meeting in Concord.

Mr. Bush maintained Monday that there are no issues that will be decisive in the Republican primary election. But he is aware that Mr. Reagan portrays him as having voted for gun control.

So Mr. Bush told gun owners about how, when gun control legislation came up while he was in Congress, he voted for conservative amendments that would have provided mandatory sentencing for those committing a federal felony while illegally possessing a gun. "When that was knocked out, I was not in favor of that legislation," Mr. Bush says.

But that is not officially documented. In 1968, the Congressional Record shows, Mr. Bush voted for the final legislation containing the conservative ammendments in the House. When the measure came out of the House-Senate conference committee without these amendments, however, he was one of 141 congressmen who did not vote on the final measure. There is no official record that he opposed it.

When one audience member asked Mr. Bush about his former membership in the Trialteral Commission, a matter that comes up at most of his appearances, the candidate responded that it was not an organization favoring a central world government and that one of Mr. Reagan's friends and supporters, Casper Weinberger, was a member of the group.

"For anyone to think that I would belong to any organization that advocates a one-world government is absolutley absurd," Mr. Bush said — but the audience drowned out the rest of his answer with loud boos. (The Trilateral Commisson was founded by banker David Rockefeller to promote understanding among the United States, Japan and the nations of Western Europe.)

In the rear of the hall, Mr. Marple shouted that the Trilateral Commission was elitist and that it was out to promote "economic enslavery." And later, when the booing stoppped, Mr. Marple said a passage from "James" David Thoreau aptly sums up how he and his fellow New Hampshire conservatives feel.

"You know 'Walden Pond'? It has a paraphrase in it, I don't remember it exactly, about how if do-gooders come to do good to me, I don't want that good done to me. That is beautiful — my sentiments precisely."

Trial Date Set For U.S. Marine

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., Feb. 20 (AP) — A court-martial for Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood, who faces charges of desertion and collaboration with the enemy in Vietnam, will begin here on March 4, a Marine spokesman said yesterday.

Pfc. Garwood, 33, returned to the United States last March after nearly 14 years in Vietnam. He claims to have been held prisoner by the North Vietnamese, but former U.S. prisoners of war have said that he collaborated with the enemy.

Brig. Gen. David Barker, commanding general at Camp Lejeune, last week ordered a court-martial for Pfc. Garwood on the basis of evidence from a military hearing equivalent to a civilian grand jury hearing.



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Stockpile for Use in Emergencies

Brown Asks Arms Aid to 35 Weak Allies

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown urged Congress yesterday to approve a Pentagon plan for stockpiling arms and equipment that could be rushed to weak but friendly countries in an emergency without denting the U.S. military's own arsenal.

Mr. Brown testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in support of the Pentagon's plan to allocate $851.5 million in the 1981 fiscal year for security assistance and credit financing to 35 countries. He cited a proposed "special contingency inventory," which he described to the committee as an important initiative that "merits your enthusiastic support."

The plan, Mr. Brown said, is to purchase such things as ammunition, radios, armored personnel carriers, rocket launchers, mortars and trucks — items that are needed most at the outset of a battle — and to put them into a special stockpile for foreign military assistance.

While testifying, the defense secretary ran into skepticism as to how much the leading U.S. allies in Western Europe are doing to bolster Western security in the Gulf region.

"What we're really trying to find out," said Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the committee chairman, "is if they are going to contribute with their own military capabilities or if they are saying 'we're going to cooperate and you go and fight.' "

While Mr. Brown generally defended allied efforts, and said that it is most important that U.S. allies improve their defenses in Europe rather than in the Gulf, he said that consultations, condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, economic aid and base rights for U.S. forces ultimately may not be enough.

"There needs to be enough evidence of their support by some kind of presence of some allies so that it will not seem that we are entirely alone in meeting the military threat in the area," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown was pressed repeatedly by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., to provide "one concrete example that the allies — who need Gulf oil more than the United States does — take the crisis as seriously as does the United States."

Rep. Rosenthal added: "Is it conceivable that the allies are right, that they are more perceptive than we are, and that we're taking it too seriously?"

Mr. Brown's most concrete example, the expansion of U.S. access to the British-owned Indian Ocean island base at Diego Garcia, did not impress Rep. Rosenthal, who said that the United States had such access before the Afghanistan crisis.

The defense secretary said that he was not convinced that the major European allies were taking the crisis as seriously as the United States, but that they were showing signs of doing so.

France Takes Some Silver Coins Off Market as Value Skyrockets

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — As of today, the silver five-franc, 10-franc and 50-franc coins are no longer legal tender in France. The skyrocketing price of silver has made the coins worth much more than their face value.

Officials said that the older coins still in circulation, calculated on the current price of silver, are worth more than 15 billion francs ($3.75 billion).

The government gave only 24 hours notice of the policy change by announcing it in yesterday's Official Journal. And it offered only to exchange the silver coins for new coins at their face value.

Taken out of circulation are silver five-franc coins, whose face value is about $1.25, minted until 1969; 10-franc coins, worth about $2.50, which went out of production in 1973; and 50-franc coins, worth about $12.50, which were made until 1979. Later mintings contained less silver.

The real value of the 5-franc coin is 45 francs ($11.25), the 10-franc coin is worth 102 francs ($25.50), and the 50-franc coin 122 francs ($30.50), following the doubling in the price of silver during the last year.

While it is illegal in France to melt down or otherwise deface official coins, it is perfectly legal to sell the coins to a number of dealers. The present rate for silver is 4,544 francs ($1,136) a kilogram, but the dealers are offering 3,485 francs ($871.25). At dealer rates, the five-franc coin is worth 35 francs ($8.75), the 10-franc coin would bring about 95 francs ($23.75), and the 50-franc coin about 105 francs ($26.25).

Caramanlis Will Not 'Tolerate' Neglect

Greece Keeps Close Watch on U.S. Aid

By Paul Anastasi

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (NYT) — When President Carter sent his foreign aid proposals to Congress earlier this month, officials in the Greek government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis took out their pocket calculators. They were relieved to find that the amount of U.S. military aid proposed for Turkey and Greece — $252 million and $184 million respectively — corresponded roughly to the 10 to 7 ratio that Athens has consistently pursued.

While recognizing Turkey's enhanced importance, since Iran's collapse and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, as the guardian of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's eastern edge, the Caramanlis government has repeatedly warned Washington that it will not "tolerate" neglect of Greek interests. Athens is particularly wary that Turkey will use the cover of Western defense for territorial expansion in the Aegean Sea.

Greece withdrew from NATO's military wing in 1974 after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus. Two years ago, Athens agreed to return to the alliance under its old status. Turkey, however, demanded broader operational rights. In bilateral affairs, it proposed a rough division of Aegean sea and airspace between the two neighbors, which Athens rejected on grounds that it would put 300 Greek islands with a Greek population of 350,000 under Turkish control.

At present, Greece controls 42 percent of the sea and airspace, Turkey 8 percent and the rest is international.

Domestic Politics

Two NATO attempts to resolve the dispute have failed. A third reached a critical stage last week when Gen. Bernard Rogers, the allied commander for Europe, handed new Turkish proposals to the Greeks. They reportedly involve a three-way apportionment of the Aegean, leaving Greece and Turkey responsible for NATO defense over their respective mainlands and territorial waters and placing the rest of the Aegean sea and airspace under U.S. command.

Fears over the future of Greece's northern neighbor, Yugoslavia, in the post-Tito era, have helped to reinforce the Greek cause in Washington. So has the state of domestic politics in Greece. Officials here point out that general elections could take place this year — next year at the latest — and that the strongly anti-NATO Socialists' led by Andreas Papandreou could well win.

"NATO and the Americans are apparently too concerned with Iran and Afghanistan, and with boosting Turkey as their new bastion in the Middle East, to realize the even greater potential dangers in this country," an aide to Mr. Caramanlis commented last week.

"They are ignoring the Greek mood and political trends, and the fact that the next few months could determine whether Greece will stay in NATO or break with it forever. President Carter should realize that losing Afghanistan or Iran is peanuts in comparison to losing Greece," he said.

Martial Law Is Extended To 2 More Turkish Areas

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (UPI) — The National Assembly, Turkey's parliament, approved today a government decision to extend martial law to cover the city and province of Izmir in western Turkey and the southern province of Hatay.

The city of Izmir, an Aegean Sea port, was the scene of fierce clashes last week when police stormed a state-run textile plant to oust workers who took over the factory. The city of Hatay (formerly Antakya), between the Syrian border and the Mediterranean, was one of several cities in which leftist extremists staged bombings and shootings in sympathy with the Izmir workers.

The National Assembly also approved the continuation of martial law in 18 of the 19 provinces in which it was already in force. It accepted a government recommendation to lift martial law in the central province of Sivas because there have been no disturbances there in five months.

Both government and opposition party leaders spoke in favor of the continuation and extension of martial law and no formal vote was required. Martial law took effect in Izmir and Hatay tonight; in the other provinces, it was extended for two months from Feb. 26.

The extended martial law was recommended to the government Monday by the National Security Council, which includes the chief of staff and commanders of the Turkish armed forces. The council also urged the National Assembly to hasten the implementation of anti-terrorist laws proposed by the government of Premier Suleyman Demirel.

Turks Ask Death For Drug Traffic

ANKARA, Feb. 20 (UPI) — A Turkish prosecutor today demanded the death penalty for a Frenchwoman accused of running a gang of drug smugglers, but asked only three-year terms for an American and an Italian defendants.

The prosecutor demanded that Helena Anastasia, 28, be executed for smuggling. Police raided her Istanbul home on Jan. 8 and said that they found 5 kilos of hashish and 150 grams of heroin, valued at $ 140,000.

Miss Anastasia admitted that she was an addict but said that she was not involved with smuggling. She told the court that the two other women, Barbara Livingstone, 29, and Carmela Conti, 36, of Milan were innocent of any drug charges. "They were guests at my home when the police raided the place and the don't take drugs," she said.

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U.S. Research Indicates

Self-Reproduction of DNA May Be Cancer-Spread Key

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — Researchers from Johns Hopkins University have uncovered a clue to the way the DNA molecule reproduces itself. The clue may reveal the reason that cancer cells divide so rapidly and could lead to control of their growth.

The Johns Hopkins team discovered that the double helix making up the DNA molecule reproduces a cell by attaching itself to the cell nucleus in a continuous series of loops that exactly self-reproduce as they pass through the nucleus. The looping process explains how the lengthy strands of DNA never get entangled even though they are half a million times larger than the cell they are reproducing.

"If the cell nucleus were the size of a basketball," said Dr. Bert Vogelstein, "the strands of DNA would stretch from New York to Washington. What we've done is show how the DNA can reproduce the basketball without losing itself in knots."

In better understanding how cells divide, said Dr. Donald Coffey, the researchers hope to gain greater insight into how cancer cells multiply so rapidly.

"To understand what's wrong with a car's motor," Dr. Coffey said, "we have to know what a motor is like when it's runing normally."

A cancer cell divides itself in a way that is out of control and out of step, reproducing a cell whose nucleus is abnormally shaped. That hallmark of the cancerous cell spreads, invading adjacent tissue and producing an abnormal tissue mass called a tumor.

In experiments with animal tissue, Drs. Coffey, Vogelstein and Drew Pardoll proved that the DNA molecule does not exactly self-reproduce simply by moving along the double helix and copying both strands at once.

The experiments suggest the DNA milecule repeats itself at as many as 10,000 sites along the cell's nucleus and that both DNA strands are reeled through those sites, forming double loops that preserve the cell after it divides.

"This system helps us to understand how the DNA retains a coherent system of copying itself," Dr. Vogelstein said. "DNA is so much longer than the width of a cell's nucleus that it may be more than just an efficient way to package DNA in the nucleus; it may be involved in the way DNA is replicated."

Dr. Coffey said the next research step is to find out what makes the DNA loop through 10,000 specific nucleus sites. "We want to compare these mechanisms in normal cells with cancer cells," he said. "If we do that, we'll begin to understand what's wrong with the car's motor."

Dr. Coffey said the nucleus of the cancer cell shows up "out of shape, disorganized and wrinkled" compared with a normal cell. He said one reason for that could be that the DNA duplication mechanism is turned on and then off in the splicing of a normal cell.

"In the cancer cell," Dr. Coffey said, "the duplication mechanism gets turned on and stays on. It can't be turned off."

Lawyer Charges Anti-Rights Move

PARIS, Feb. 20 (UPI) — French lawyer Jacques Micquel said today that the Soviet Union and Argentina were working jointly to prevent a United Nations panel from denouncing human rights violations in Uruguay and Argentina.

The lawyer said that "collusion between the U.S.S.R. and Argentina" was responsible for the closed door nature of the United Nations Human Rights Commissions session in Geneva on human rights violations in the two South American countries.

Parapsychologist Joseph B. Rhine Dies in U.S. at 84

DURHAM, N.C., Feb. 20 (UPI) — Dr. Joseph B. Rhine, 84, a parapsychologist who coined the term "extrasensory perception" and was a pioneer of experimental studies in the field, died today.

In 1934, Dr. Rhine, then at Duke University, published a monograph entitled "Extrasensory Perception." It detailed his studies of unexplained behavior in which a person guessed symbols on special cards being flipped by a research assistant 100 yards away in another Duke University building.

Dr. Rhine retired from Duke in 1965 and set up his own research organization, the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man.

Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, director of the foundation, said today that Dr. Rhine's work will eventually change the idea of limitations to man's mental powers. "We feel he will be placed among such men as Freud, Einstein and Jung," Dr. Rao said.

eater in Paris

rabal Unleashes Savage Castro Satire

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

.IS, Feb. 20 (IHT) — Spain is disclosed no playwright to Arrabal since Franco's fol- shot Lorca. The diminutive, ish Arrabal, who makes Paris sidence, is a personality of cuous size in the contempo- eater. As unpredictable and dacious as his countryman e has a similar versatility, ca- of creating in both epic and te form. He is as prolific as old.

ier this season his vast fresco Spanish Civil War, "Tour de " was magnificently pro- at the Odeon. Now he has a ay, "L'Homme an chapeau de ine" (at the Theatre Tristan d), a savage satire in the r of a cabaret lampoon.

bal is a warrior author, a St. e with comic malice as his n. He is forever in combat fiery-mouthed dragon. This is a certain Latin American who has moved him to reach corrosive pen, and for this er he foresees a triple death.

bombastic dictator preaches essive" liberty and rules with atic hand. He keeps his politi- ponents in cages, but he is a e of Moscow himself. Thus he ght between two fires. Terror- nts would assassinate him for ing "the true revolution" and y American girl parachutes his kingdom to plot against with his treacherous aide. A et from outer space, the man title, knowing the future, in- forms him of his doom, but like Macbeth he is unable to escape his destiny.

There is the customary playful Arrabal, mixing the sexes, and his cartoon is of surrealistic contours, but its message is crystal clear. The image of Fidel Castro as he might be reflected in a fairgrounds crazy house, with a distorting mirror dominating the frantic fooling. Gerard Herandez, with false whiskers, impersonates the rattled strong man and has directed the lively action with slapstick overtones. Jean-Claude Montalban as the double-dealing minister, Sylvie Granotier in the bilingual role of the CIA spy, Jean-Pierre Leroux as the female impersonator and Marie-Catherine Conti and Evelyne Selena as other mischief-makers enter into the impudent spirit of the unlikely happenings with elan. Arrabal here echoes Lord Bryce's "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

* * *

The Manhattan Theater Club has come to the American Center (261 Boulevard Raspail) to perform — through Saturday — Samuel Beckett's "Endgame" in English. Beckett's assault on that popular institution, life, is well known and has become a classic of the avant-garde theater. It was seen here first (in French) under Roger Blin's auspices.

A despairing blind man, partially paralyzed, sits in his wheelchair ranting about his condition as he is attended by his servant, who scurries about. The invalid's senile parents have been confined to containers from which they occasionally raise their heads to jabber. The sense of desolation is strongly imposed, but in the exchanges and "business" lurks a diabolic humor. "Nothing is funnier than unhappiness," remarks one of the characters. Joseph Chaikin's direction stresses the black-comedy element.

It is acted earnestly and resourcefully with Daniel Seltzer as the hamstrung Hamm, by Joseph Raymond as his attendant and by James Barbosa and Joan Macintosh as the gaga parents.

* * *

Strindberg's masterly playlet, "Creanciers" (Creditors), is receiving a compelling interpretation at the Petit Odeon, where curtain time is 6:30. This one-acter is perhaps the great Swedish misogynist's most concise statement on the marital state, a drama quick with sizzling hatred and fury, but one engineered theatrically with perfect control. It speaks not in loud hysterical voice, but with what might be termed clinical logic. The plot is simplicity itself. A woman's first husband avenges himself upon her by creeping into the confidence of her second mate and planting in his mind the seeds of doubt.

Francois Chaumette as the crafty Iago, Jacques Toja (recently appointed the Comedie-Francaise's administrator) as the befuddled victim and Catherine Hiegel as the woman enact it consummately. It is electric theater.

* * *

There have been several attempts to recapture the personality of Edith Piaf since her death in 1963. A biographical film, planned to be in two sections, was discontinued after the initial half was released to meet failure. In London a show based on incidents in her career has had some success, but to the cognoscenti appears out of focus with Cockney slang substituting for Paris argot.

In the dinner spactacle at the Eiffel Tower the trick is turned to far better results in a miniature revue, "Edith Piaf parmi nous," written and staged by Jack Mels who participates. No effort has been made to duplicate the figure of Piaf, a tiny brunette of plain mien, hunched shoulders and timid step, who when she broke into song had the appearance of an exalted concierge. Betty Mars, a hansome blond, has not clapped on a dark wig and doubled up to suggest a resemblance. She retains her own image. The object is an evocation of the Piaf spirit and in this it succeeds, casting a deep nostalgic mood in its tribute to vanished Parisian sparrow of the music halls.



Klaus

Arrabal: Portrait of a tyrant.

Hearing Aids For Theaters

NEW YORK (NYT) — Theatergoers with impaired hearing who usually have to buy expensive, upfront seats to hear well are beginning to benefit from innovations in several New York theaters that permit them to sit anywhere in the theater and still follow the dialogue.

Two Broadway shows, "Romantic Comedy" at the Barrymore and "Peter Pan" at the Lunt-Fontanne, have been fitted with a system that; without wires, beams the audio to wearers of a lightweight headset by means of infrared light.

Theater patrons may rent a headset, which has no wires and weighs 2 ounces, for $3 at a special stand in the theater. The device may be also be used when the listener has a hearing device fitted with a telephone adapter plug.

At the Chelsea Theater Center, narrators who recount the dialogue in sign language are now a permanent feature to be used at certain performances during the run of each play in the repertory.

Sharps and Flats

OSLO — Kenny Clarke and Hal Singer are the feature attraction at the Hot House through Feb. 26.

LONDON — On Feb. 24 Sammy Hagar will be at the Odeon Hammersmith and The Dooleys at Fairfield Halls. The Dubliners top the bill at the Wembley Conference Centre on the 26th. The trios of Houston Preston and Louis Stewart, plus Ellis Jones are at Ronnie Scott's until the end of the month.

ON TOUR — Vince Benedetti and his Jersey Bounce Quintet featuring Pony Poindexter are touring Switzerland and will be at Basel Feb. 22 at the Atlantis, Solothurn the 23d at the Steman Restaurant, Zwich the 25th at the Hotel Nova Park, Interlaken the 27th at the Hotel Drei Schweizer, St. Gallen the 28th at the Wienerberg Restaurant and Bulach the 29th at the Jazz Workshop Glashuette . . . Jango Edwards and Friends will be featured at the Kongresshalle in Frankfurt Feb. 23 at 8 p.m. and the next evening in Munich at the Kongressaal of the Deutsche Museum, also at 8.

MUNICH — Barclay James Harvest will be at the Rudi-Sedlmayer-Halle Feb. 23-24 at 8 p.m. both evenings.

ST. MORITZ — Singer-pianist Lennie Bluett is appearing at the Palace Hotel.

PARIS — Dizzy Gillespie will be in the suburb of Creteil Feb. 23 at Maison des Arts-Andre Malraux at 8 p.m. Ray Bryant is the feature attraction at the Espace Cardin Feb. 26 at 8 and the same night Helene Martin is at the Palace, also at 8. Chet Baker is at the Dreher, Rhoda Scott at the Club St. Germain, Jimmy Forest and Al Grey at the Hotel Meridien, Jack Hammer at the Don Camillo, Maxim Saury at the Caveau de la Hachette.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Opera in Berlin

A Charming 'Capriccio'

By Paul Moor

RLIN, Feb. 20 (IHT) — Some old opera singers never die; ust turn, if they have the right into operatic stage directors. t all of them, by a long shot, it. The outstanding, internaly successful East German baritone Theo Adam, although s certainly not yet grown old, ow staged a new production of rd Strauss' "Capriccio" at the an State Opera on the Unter inden, and on the basis of this ts as if he well may make it. am had previously hazarded a orial toe into the same operatol with a charmingly staged uction last year of Bach's "Coffantata, conducted by his singolleague Peter Schreier. The ss of that five-finger exercise, speak, apparently gave him ourage to take on the present cale opera.

"Capriccio" he has not chosen sy one. Although the single act only two hours and involves orus to marshal about, its li- (by the conductor Clemens s) amounts to little more than alk, talk, albeit talk of an al- bloodcurdlingly high-class na- "First the music," says the ser in Countess Madeleine's rench palace during the Roperiod, "then the words." the words," counters his the poet, "then the music." ry much else happens, really, disquisition about opera.

Familiar Types

m, though, by virtue of his al experience in the world's opera houses, has an obvithoroughgoing acquaintance least some of these dramatis ae. Surely everyone in his work knows the type of therector who, improvising his bituary here, calls himself gettable, immortal" and con- "The Gods loved him. The admired him." Two Italian singers, a soprano and tenor ilize every new high note as ation to step ostentatiously it of each other, also have a familiarity.

this venture, Adam has had ith his conductor, for Otmar feels thoroughly at home in rt of score, which contains of the most succulent, lusmelodic surges Strauss ever paper. He also has had luck hoice of available singers.

he countess, the Slovakian Magdalena Hajossyova rather shrill at the beginut apparently that resulted ervousness, for by the time to her long, reflective monot the end, her voice had mel- lowed into a beauty of timbre that made listening to her sheer delight, and the audience rewarded her with an ovation. Siegfried Vogel, as the theater director, dominated the men, but Eberhard Buechner also stood out as the composer and Juergen Hartfiel as the poet.

As the actress Clairon, Gisela Schroeter also sang with great distinction and beauty of sound. Erika Simmank-Heinze's costumes display flair and taste, but Wilfried Werz's set seems far too vast for such a small-scale, almost intimate opera.

Some singers, as time passes, turn to directing not productions but orchestras. This new production of "Capriccio" has double casting in all roles, and East Germany's brilliant, unusually musical tenor Peter Schreier will conduct the second premiere next Tuesday, when Theo Adam, incidentally, takes over the theater director's role himself. Previous podium appearances, among them one with the (West) Berlin Philharmonic, have shown that in his newer profession Schreier, like Adam, will probably make it.

The London Stage

'Appearances': An Elegant and Fragile Production

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Feb. 20 (IHT) — Six people are gathered in an elegant Swiss hotel at the turn of the century: one is a celebrated novelist, one a playwright, one a distinguished actress there with her husband and the other two are leading lights of the British aristocracy.

Good weather, good food, good company ("in London we'd have to book guests like this for a dinner party six months ahead") and a general feeling of well-being as members of a comfortable and interlocking social hierarchy debate whether or not they are inclined to behave differently on holiday. Occasional hints of intrigue are dropped, there is the suggestion that the actress might or might not be about to have an affair. Beyond that, nothing much. Until something very strange happens. While the playwright is talking to the actress on the hotel terrace, the novelist goes to the playwright's bedroom and sees him there writing.

A double? A ghost? A mirage? Whatever it is, it's what "Appearances" (at the Mayfair) is all about. Based on a story by Henry James, who makes his own appearance in the play as the novelist, this adaptation by Simone Benmussa had a considerable success last autumn at the Theatre d'Orsay in Paris, then as now starring Susannah York as the actress. It is at this stage perhaps as well to recall that the last time Benmussa and York worked together it was also on a play about misleading appearances, in that case the story of the woman who lived out an entire lifetime dressed as a male waiter called Albert Nobbs.

But the appearances here are of a rather different nature. At the time he wrote the story Henry James was a triumphant novelist and a failed playwright, and therefore more than a little concerned with the differences between the reality a writer puts on paper and the reality that he can try to put on a stage. On that first level, "Appearances" is simply about a split personality, the novelist versus the playwright, the lonely creator versus the social animal, and the age-old problem of where a stage character goes when the curtain comes down.

On a second level, "Appearances" is about the strength of the mind. Is it possible to have an idea so strong that it creates its own people to act it out? If so, is that the fundamental explanation of most ghost stories? On yet a third level, "Appearances" is the intellectual answer to "Brigadoon": if you want something badly enough, it will appear.

James was careful to make all his characters "public" people, and then to let us see whether any of them have a "private" persona strong enough to overtake the facade. In these enigmatic variations, some do and some don't and those that do pay a terrible price for their duality. The result is a lyrically slow (90 minutes, no intermission) tale about double vision and alternate identities.

There are no easy solutions, because this is not a thriller. Rather it is an infinitely elegant and fragile piece of theater confirming that James was no playwright, but also underlining the realization that he was ahead rather than behind his already changing times. Any hack screenwriter of "Star Trek" television episodes or science-fiction sagas would welcome both the simplicity and the morality of "Appearances": separation of the other being becomes possible, intriguing and ultimately dangerous and who better to demonstrate that than an actress without a soul?

Here as for "Albert Nobbs," Benmussa and her stage crew from the Theatre d'Orsay have designed a set which is a miracle of minute engineering and puts most British designers to shame. A dinner table revolves so that we see each speaker full face at precisely the right moment and a brilliant use of steps and platforms allows the stage of the Mayfair to be filled with croquet lawns and hotel lobbies and even the Alps.

Susannah York is eerily, icily good as the actress, Daniel Massey makes a sympathetic Henry James and Donald Pickering finds in the English lord some splendidly sinister echoes of Dorian Gray. For too long now the general critical lament has been of an absence of civilized intellectual West End evenings. Here is one, and if London does not flock to it, then London does not deserve it.

* * *

Having already accused the new Lyric Theatre Hammersmith of a programing policy that makes the theaters at Guildford and Leatherhead seem positively experimental, let me first congratulate them for giving us the first English look (Scotland had it last year) at Robert David MacDonald's adaptation of the three Goldoni comedies that make up "Country Life." Dating from 1761, and like all Goldoni's work save "Servant of Two Masters," still virtually unknown here, they add up to an intriguing panorama of Italian town and country existence in which subplots fall over each other in a tangle of romantic trivia.

But in there somewhere, in the midst of these plots and counterplots of ill-matched lovers, randy widows and money-grubbing suitors, is an ice-cold study of Goldoni's contemporary society which, given the right director, could say as much as Renoir's "Regle du jeu" or Bergman's "Smiles of a Summer Night" about the collapse of a society from within.

Unhappily David Giles is not that director, and in all fairness to him a month-long rehearsal period with a scratch (or at any rate nonpermanent) company is clearly not enough. At the first night, after a week of previews, lines were still being fluffed and a general air of uneasiness spread rapidly through what needs to be a show of supreme confidence. Some members of the company appear to think they are in a third tour of "Lady Windermere's Fan," others that any laugh is better than no laugh.

Only a few, notably Julia Foster and Ciaran Madden and Trevor Baxter, seem to have grasped that there is something very serious going on beneath all the posturing and regrouping, and they are not enough to save the evening from disintegrating into arch campery. But Kenneth Mellor's three-dimensional backdrops are stunning, and should be left on permanent display in a theater museum. For the rest, it's another month in the wrong country.

Music

Beethoven, Trimmed to His Own Size

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 20 (IHT) — For some time now the tendency in musical performance has been toward reproducing, or at least being sensitive to, the performance practices and conditions in which particular works were created. This has much to do with the great Baroque revival and a revised perspective on Mozart, Haydn and pre-1800 music in general, and now — to judge by a couple of concerts this week — the movement has reached Beethoven.

There are many pitfalls. Turning the musical clock back involves such questions as the nature of original instruments, niceties of period style, the size of concert halls, orchestral balance, and even social context.

The case of Beethoven is particularly knotty, for the scale of his musical thought had a lot to do with the development of the modern symphony orchestra, yet even his large-scale works were first performed in private palaces or small halls by what today would be called a chamber orchestra.

The Ensemble Orchestral de Paris is just such an orchestra, and its season in the modest-sized Salle Gaveau — acoustically, if not economically, easily the most satisfying concert hall in Paris — is a welcome addition to the city's musical life. Nor has the orchestra locked itself into a pre-classical ghetto, but draws its repertory from the 17th century to the 20th.

Last night and Monday it was Beethoven's turn, principally with the Piano Concerto No. 1 and Symphony No. 4 played by an orchestra of little more than 30 excellent players (about the size at the first performances in Vienna) and with Alicia de Larrocha — in the very front rank of today's pianists, yet almost unknown in person in Paris — as the soloist.

There were no startling revelations last night, but it was an uncommonly satisfying evening of music. The big gain was that the woodwinds were not swamped in a tidal wave of lush string sound, although the conductor of the evening, Erich Bergel, might have done even more than he did to restrain his energetic fiddlers. There was no loss of Beethovenian vigor, given the balance between orchestra and hall size, and it was pure delight to have such distinct, transparent sound in this music, to have the strings occupy the background when they are supposed to, and to hear the marvelous discourse between piano and woodwinds at the end of the two final movements of the concerto.

As for Alicia de Larrocha, she lived up to her reputation and recordings, which is saying something. Her performance was both rigorous and lyrical, full of nuance, firmly shaped, clearly articulated and beautifully phrased. The orchestral setting for this jewel was a bit square-rigged by Bergel and the band, but in the event this contributed to the contrast implicit in a concerto.

* * *

A novelty of another sort was the performance at the Maison de Radio-France of something called the Piano Concerto No. 2 in B minor, Opus 11, by Cesar Franck. This may or may not have been a French premiere, but it is certain that few people present could have heard it before.

What is involved is not a rediscovered masterpiece, but a piece of inspired juvenilia. Franck, who is known today for the expansively romantic works of his late years, was a child composer and pianist exploited by a father who makes Leopold Mozart seem saintly. The late Franck is a contemporary of Wagner, but the Franck who wrote this — apparently in 1836 at the age of 14 — was under the influence of Beethoven, Weber and maybe Moscheles and other lesser lights as well.

However that may be, it is a brilliant if superficial three-movement work that has enough in it to respond to a terrific performance, which is what it got from the pianist Michael Ponti and the Orchestre National de France under Michael Tilson Thomas. Ponti specializes in this sort of thing and, indeed, he has played this piece before in Germany. He brought to it not only his arresting virtuosity, but a feeling for its real musical qualities and — he concedes — a certain amount of editing on some of the more pianistically awkward passages of young Cesar.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6 Thursday, February 21, 1980

Confusion on the Hostages

According to United Nations officials, as quoted by The New York Times, a specific time frame has been agreed upon for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran. According to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, as quoted by the Vienna newspaper Die Presse, the hostages will be released during the course of the work of the commission appointed to investigate the alleged crimes of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr says no deal has been made linking the release of the hostages to the work of the commission. Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, holds that the hostages will not be released until the shah is returned to Iran. According to the militants holding the hostages, as quoted by the Kuwaiti news agency, the commission "is not authorized to deal with the hostage crisis, and we will oppose any attempt at such." According to Mohammed Bedjaoui, a member of the commission, as reported by United Press International, a "gentleman's agreement" exists to release the hostages. Ayatollah Khomeini has been silent on whether the convening of the commission and prospects for the release of the hostages are linked.

What are we to believe? Attempts to unravel the current situation from public statements by the participants seem fruitless. Yet it is possible that out of the confusion will emerge a solution. It could contain formulas allowing both Iran and the United States to save face by not appearing to back down on at least some of their public positions. Such a solution might involve a short, fixed term for the commission's activities after which Iran could announce that the commission had fulfilled its commitment and the hostages would be released. An admission by Iran of a linkage deal would thereby be avoided. It could also involve the return of the hostages through a third party such as the International Red Cross. There are, no doubt, other formulas that would more or less satisfy the requirements of both sides.

The passage of time has not clarified conditions for negotiating the release of the hostages. Although the army has been put under the command of President Bani-Sadr, the lines of authority in Iran are still blurred. The ayatollah can presumably countermand any order he gives. And suppose Mr. Bani-Sadr orders troops to clear out the militants from the embassy and they refuse? For the moment, it seems, the best hope lies with a continuation of the negotiations begun in November by Mr. Waldheim. Today is the 110th day of captivity for the hostages. Patience is required, but it doesn't come easy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nuclear Balancing Act

Before the Russians took over Afghanistan, the United States was putting pressure on both India and Pakistan to thwart their making any further progress on the development of nuclear weapons. Nothing in the past few months has suggested that the region would be improved by these countries' acquiring nuclear arsenals. The incendiary politics of the region and the fragility of many of its governments underline the point. Then why should American nuclear nonproliferation policy even be an issue now? Because certain aspects of the crisis in the Gulf region and South Asia have made it so: Reminders of the vulnerability of the oil supply have encouraged those who would like to proceed with nuclear energy technology with a minimum of precautions against the misuse of that technology for bomb-making purposes. And pressures being brought on both the Indians and the Pakistanis to forgo nuclear explosives are thought likely to interfere with the new post-Afghanistan need to work with these countries to bolster the region's defense.

At the time of the Russian invasion, the United States was facing a March, 1980, deadline, set by law, when India would have to accept international safeguards on all its nuclear facilities or face a halt of U.S. nuclear cooperation. Two years of persistent efforts to reach agreement on this point had failed, leaving two equally unattractive options for U.S. diplomacy: cut off nuclear supplies (which would end all hope of eventually securing Indian cooperation and raise the likelihood that India would seize and reprocess U.S.-supplied spent fuel already in that country) or waive the law — with no reason to expect a future change in Indian policy (which would preserve a semblance of good relations with India, but damage the credibility of U.S. nonproliferation policy elsewhere, especially in Pakistan).

In Pakistan, the major thrust of U.S. policy was a continuing — and so far futile — search for a combination of incentives and threatened sanctions powerful enough to persuade the government of Gen. Zia ul-Haq to halt its clandestine nuclear weapons program.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan, the administration has announced that it will seek a waiver of the law that prohibits assistance to Pakistan because of its nuclear weapons work, and is apparently considering the sale to Pakistan of A-7 long-range fighters — planes appropriate for use against India. To assuage the Indian reaction, the United States has already agreed to sell essential — and previously denied — sophisticated electronic equipment for India's long-range fighter planes (primarily planned for use against Pakistan) and is reported to be planning to continue nuclear fuel shipments after the March deadline.

This balancing act — the attempt to preserve cordial relations with both India and Pakistan while letting nuclear developments take a back seat for the time being — is unlikely to work. A more promising approach would involve an all-out effort to halt Pakistan's nuclear program, using the leverage acquired through military and economic assistance. This effort would almost certainly be doomed by a U.S. decision to continue nuclear supply to India beyond the March deadline, for in Pakistani eyes the West's nonproliferation policy is already flagrantly discriminatory: India, after all, exploded a nuclear bomb without any penalty. A U.S. decision to stick with the statutory deadline would have the added benefit of showing others around the world that the United States is serious about nonproliferation.

The United States should also try to get China to help. In addition to its undisputed influence with Pakistan, the People's Republic has a compelling national security interest in *not* having two nuclear neighbors — the Soviet Union and India — and its differences with India are, at least by comparison with others in the region, minor. Improved Sino-Indian relations could do much to moderate Indian policy and improve the prospects for a non-nuclear South Asia.

The U.S. administration has apparently decided that the immediate Soviet threat in South Asia poses a greater peril to world peace than the longer-term possibility of a nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan, with China and the Soviet Union as substitute players on opposing sides. At best, that is a questionable decision, especially when it is possible to deal with both threats at once.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Draft Registration

Women subject to pre-draft registration is a hot potato but it is well that the subject be heard in Congress and a decision made . . .there is much to be said in favor of draft registration that will include women.

Channeling young women into productive roles as rapidly as possible in time of national emergency is the purpose of the president's recommendation.

— From the Lowell (Mass.) Sun .

* * *

President Carter's call for mandatory military registration will stir an emotional response. But it is important that the request be seen for what it is . . .rather than being inflated beyond its actual outlines. First, the president is trying to send a message to the Russians that they must desist from the kind of aggression they have shown in Afghanistan. Suppose this same extension of the Brezhnev Doctrine were applied to Yugoslavia — or to a Communist-infiltrated Iran or Iraq or Saudi Arabia . . .. What then?

Given the options short of nuclear war, registration seems the minimum the world's leading free nation can do.

Second, the president obviously is trying to keep the draft "window" as narrow as possible by including only two age groups. So this is a small "risk passage" though which a young citizen must pass.

— From the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette .

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1905

WARSAW — The strike in the schools still continues, the parents refusing to send the children back until education is given in Polish. This resolution was come to at a meeting of parents held yesterday, the first public meeting held in Warsaw for 50 years. The Herald's Warsaw correspondent reports: "The only outward sign that an abnormal state of affairs exists is the presence of troops everywhere and the constant patrol of soldiers through the streets. People who look like workmen go quietly about the streets, and knowing that their industry was at a standstill, one presumes that they are on strike, but they do not utter a single cry or indulge in any demonstration."

Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1930

NOME, Alaska — The body of Lieutenant Carl Ben Eielson, missing since Nov. 9, has been found, according to a radio dispatch from the icebound steamer Nanuk, whose crew he intended to rescue when he disappeared. The body of Eielson's mechanic, Earl Borland, was found last week near the wreckage of their plane off North Cape, Siberia. A mystery that has stirred the world is solved, and the worst fears of the American fliers' friends have been confirmed. Expeditions from Alaska and Soviet Russia have spent many weeks in searching for the lost men, and the bodies were only discovered after more than three weeks of digging away the snow about the wreck of the plane.



'Let the Games Proceed'

Norway Warming Up to NATO

By John Ausland

OSLO — Norway is slowly but surely making important improvements in its preparations to receive allied reinforcements in event of a crisis or war. Norwegian officials deny that this has any connection with Afghanistan and point out that the process has been under way for several years. At the same time, they concede that the Soviet intervention has not made them less interested in improving their defenses.

Shortly after entering NATO, the Norwegian government adopted a policy that precludes the stationing of foreign forces in Norway in time of peace. This was partly done to reassure the Russians and partly to placate the opponents of NATO within the Labor Party. For the most part, this policy was interpreted as preventing the stocking of supplies and equipment, a policy which made it difficult for Norway's allies to come to its assistance.

When Gen. Alexander Haig, as Supreme Allied Commander Europe, launched his program for the rapid reinforcement of NATO, Norwegian Chief of Defense Sverre Hamre recommended that Norway get on board. Concerned over the growing Soviet naval threat, the Labor government quietly decided to do this. As a result, the Norwegian defense authorities began discussions with the Americans, British and Canadians.

Similar Terrain

The Canadians, who have a climate and terrain similar to Norway's, rather quickly agreed to "earmark" a force for use in Norway. The military have, however, not found it easy to agree on exactly which equipment should be prestocked. In the meantime, the Canadians have decided to leave behind some of the equipment that the Canadian force will bring to Norway for NATO exercises in March.

The British have been unwilling to make a firm commitment to send forces to Norway. They have, however, left some snowgoing vehicles that were brought to Norway for exercises and they are discussing with the Norwegians the prestocking of some ammunition.

Norwegian military authorities have been most anxious to work out an arrangement with the Americans. They have had their eyes on a Marine brigade, which exercises here regularly. For a variety of reasons, however, the Norwegians have found this an uphill struggle.

There has recently been a breakthrough, for the Pentagon has decided in principle to prestock in Norway for the Marines. The next step is negotiations concerning which items are to be prestocked and the financing. These will be held in Washington, but it is not clear when they will begin or how long they will last.

Other Programs

In the meantime, the U.S. Air Force and Navy have been quietly proceeding with their own programs, in cooperation with the Norwegians.

When looking around Europe for airfields to carry out the NATO reinforcement program, the U.S. Air Force rediscovered the bases built some time ago in Norway with NATO financial help. Since last fall there has been an extensive effort to prepare fields in southern Norway to receive about 200 allied aircraft.

The U.S. Navy has been making some preparations at airfields in northern Norway so that its carrier-based aircraft could operate from them. This is part of a NATO strategy of keeping the Soviet Navy as far north as possible in the event of war.

The Norwegians are watching warily the Soviet reaction to all this. There has been no official Soviet protest since last spring. While the Soviet press has been active recently, their attacks have been directed at the Pentagon and its, not at the Norwegians.

There has thus far been little public debate here over these measures. The Norwegian public overwhelmingly supports membership in NATO, and opponents of the alliance have evidently decided that there is no political mileage in making an issue of prestocking.

Nuclear Warheads

A more sensitive subject is the implications of prestocking for the policy that prohibits nuclear warheads on Norwegian soil in peacetime. Since U.S. Marine units are normally equipped with nuclear-capable weapons and most of the aircraft that would be deployed to Norway are also capable of carrying them, the question has arisen here of whether preparations will be made for the receipt of nuclear warheads in the event of a crisis. Senior Norwegian officials have publicly denied that any such preparations are either in prospect or being discussed with allies.

This policy is understandable in view of the uproar over the proposal to place U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Although no one was suggesting that they be located in Norway, a grass-roots opposition swept the Labor Party. The government managed to stave this off until the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels in December but only by promising to get negotiations going with the Russians directed toward avoiding the deployment.

This issue has been eclipsed by Afghanistan, but it will one day reemerge from the shadows.

What remains to be seen is the answer to the question one Norwegian asked me. What effect will the U.S. commitment to defend the oil fields in the Middle East have on the Pentagon's plans to reinforce Europe? One has the impression that Washington and other allied capitals have barely begun to think about this.

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The Rattle of U.S. Inflation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The latest bad news on inflation goes way beyond mere economics. It brings front and center the most grievous strains in the American body politic.

For a comprehensive program of sweeping measures is required to undo the manifest conditions making for chronic inflation. But the Democrats are too divided for such measures, and the Republicans are booked on simplistic ideological remedies almost sure to tear apart the fabric of national life.

The big new number is the advance of the Producer Price Index in January by 1.6 percent, or at an annual rate of over 19 percent. That strongly implies that the Consumer Price Index will rise this year by much more than it did last year. And last year's figure — 13.3 percent — was the worst in 35 years.

Worse News

The inner contents of the January number carry worse news than the increase as a whole. During the past year, the administration, and many, many people, have tended to impute rising prices to special factors — notably food, energy and housing. But food costs actually declined by .8 percent last month — a drop almost certain not to be repeated. The total rise in the index last month was exactly what it would have been without food, energy and housing. In other words, there is much more to the present round of inflation than special factors.

A change in expectation is the big new element. The prevailing feeling through most of last year was that inflation would tail off — if only through a recession. But that viewpoint has been transformed by a sudden flurry of developments — the rise in defense expenditures; the new budget with its big deficit; the mounting evidence that the coming recession will be mild; and the onset of an election campaign which forces the administration to step up payments to various client groups.

The prevailing expectation now is that inflation will keep going up and up and up. Accordingly, labor pushes for wage rises to offset increases in living costs. Business, except in oil, sees profits dwindling. Investment stays low, which holds down output per man hour, or productivity. With productivity down, there is no surplus out of which to pay higher wage costs. So prices have to go up.

Speculation soars in that atmosphere. Notable rises have recently taken place in the prices of gold, silver, copper, sugar and practically everything else. In other words, inflationary expectations have now become the principal breeder of inflation.

The only way to break the cycle is by a shock which changes expectations. Such a shock requires broad measures put together in a large dramatic package that is to be applied over a considerable time. If nothing else, the measures would have to include a restrictive federal budget; high interest rates; a tough policy to restrain prices and wages; deregulation to maintain or increase supplies, especially of energy; and tax measures to raise incentives for investment. Which is where the political and social pinch comes in.

The Democratic Party draws most of its support from groups — including labor and minorities — committed to low interest rates, high wages and big federal spending. Controls on prices, profits and dividends might ease these commitments somewhat, and Sen. Edward Kennedy has advocated such controls. But his support of big spending makes it seem that he is stepping on both the brake and the accelerator simultaneously. President Carter has vigorously opposed controls — the more so since Kennedy espoused them. So the Democrats find themselves divided in a way that prevents development of a clear position until after the election.

The Burdened

A Republican president has never had to cope with the persistent inflation now imbedded in the economy. All the leading GOP candidates oppose controls or even tough policies to restrain prices and wages. They talk as though a balanced budget would do most of the work on the inflationary front. In fact, without a host of complementary measures, cuts in federal spending would merely heap trouble on the persons who are already the most burdened — the jobless poor in the ghettos of the big Northern cities. The United States would thus be exposed to a virulent dose of tension between regions, races and economic groups.

A benign unwinding of inflation in these conditions seems almost impossible. No figure in the forefront of national politics can move seriously on inflation without enormous and radical changes of declared policy. Thus, the one clear thing is that, whatever may happen abroad, the U.S. presidential race will be run against the background of inflation and its awful rattle.

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TV Fair and Foul In Campaign '80

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON — Tom Shales, The Washington Post's television critic, wrote a provocative column a couple of weeks ago in which he said openly the sort of thing that is usually only muttered in private: that the television news coverage of Sen. Edward Kennedy's campaign has been unfair.

The prime example Shales cited was the case of Phil Jones of CBS, who, in reporting Kennedy's speech at Georgetown University, went out of his way to note that Kennedy was using a TelePrompTer, thereby diminishing what the Massachusetts Democrat had to say.

I did not see Jones' report and have not seen much of the television coverage of the Kennedy campaign. But I knew instinctively that Shales was right, at least in one sense. Of course the coverage of Kennedy has not been fair.

I also knew that Shales missed or overlooked an important point. I asked Sam Donaldson, ABC's White House correspondent and one of the best television journalists I know, what he thought of Shales' criticism.

'Something Extra'

"Oh, I saw Phil's piece with the TelePrompTer bit," Donaldson said. "It was perfectly fine. We all do that sort of thing. We all look for that little something extra to give our reports some life."

We all do it. The point Shales missed is that television isn't fair to any major political figure, particularly a front-running presidential candidate. George Bush may soon find this out.

What Jones has been doing to Kennedy for the past three months, Donaldson and his colleagues have been doing to President Carter for the last three years — four if you count the 1976 campaign. We ought not to kid ourselves about this. It was not entirely through his own efforts that the president had reached a historically low 19-percent approval rating, which in turn helped to lure Kennedy into the race.

Carter had some help, from Donaldson and the rest of us whose reporting deepened and spread the perception of him as a nice guy who wasn't quite up to the job. It is also hard to feel sorry for him. It was, after all, the television pictures of Gerald Ford bumping his head on the helicopter door that added to the portrait of him as an inept bumbler, much to the benefit of a former governor of Georgia who promised endlessly to give us "competent" government.

Before my friends in broadcasting send out the lynch mob for me, let me add that I include in this observation us print journalists, although in terms of impact on the national audience we're hardly in the same league. But there are print equivalents to Jones' "TelePrompTer bit." They are the little needles we place in even straight news stories to make a point or convey an impression.

"President Carter had a close call yesterday, averting a face-to-face encounter with Sen. Edward Kennedy by a mere 13 minutes." I wrote that a few days ago, the lead sentence in a story about Carter's and Kennedy's back-to-back speeches to the Consumer Federation of America, where Kennedy railed against the president's refusal to debate him.

I didn't have to write it that way. I did it deliberately, hoping to mock the White House's sanctimonious justifications for the fact that the president is following the classic political strategy of the front-runner, staying low and out of the range of fire.

As a reporter, it is not my job to force the president out of the Rose Garden and onto the campaign trail. But it is my job to report, as I understand it and judge it, exactly the way he is campaigning for reelection.

Similarly, I don't know what Jones thinks of Kennedy or why he decided to mention the TelePrompTer. But I can guess. Here he was, covering a guy reputed to be one of the great political orators of his time, who was giving the most critical speech of his presidential campaign. The pictures the CBS camera crew shot would show the Great Orator in action, flawlessly delivering a podium-pounding speech. Why shouldn't the viewing audience also know that the Great Orator had a crutch?

The real problem, which is what I suspect most troubles Shales, is the cumulative effect of these little needles. For a front-running presidential candidate, especially a non-incumbent who has no choice but to be out in the open campaigning, it can be withering.

The first vague inkling I had that Kennedy could be in real trouble was the day after his announcement in Boston, when I read that it took two airplanes to transport all the reporters and broadcast technicians who were covering him. No one stands up to that kind of pressure and scrutiny.

But because he is a Kennedy, once he stepped across the congressional moat and into the presidential arena, the senator was treated like the instant front-runner, almost as if he were already president. Only he didn't have the powers and defenses of a president; he didn't have a Rose Garden.

This is the sense in which Shales is right. Kennedy has the worst of both worlds.

And that is why what we now call the "Rose Garden strategy" — which incumbent presidents have been using almost since the dawn of the television age — is so much in vogue and may become a permanent fixture of American politics. Carter, who had it used against him so effectively in the fall of 1976, learned the lesson well.

For the reporter making his daily judgment calls, the question is how to operate inside a system as nutty as this. Do you ease off the critical scrutiny of Kennedy because the president has all the cards and is able to hide inside the White House? Or do you let what Carter is doing go unsaid because for a long time he was more accessible than his recent predecessors, while Kennedy was safe up on the Hill, reading the poll results?

I am waiting for someone to tell me there is a better way to do it. I am also waiting for someone to begin to take a serious look at how modern, high-intensity news coverage, especially by television, affects not just the fortunes of one candidate, but all the candidates, and the political process itself.

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Letters

'No More War'

Reading Michael Getler's article today (IHT, Feb. 12) is like reading about the logic of a dream. The United States does *not* have any military allies abroad; and certainly, it does not have any allies with whom it could challenge the Soviet Union, either in the Middle East or in Europe. If Uncle Sam is cruising around for another barroom brawl, some of us would tacitly like to remind him that he got a terrible bloody nose in the Orient and he should hang up his boxing gloves. He is a little old now for the kid stuff.

As for Europe, well, it seems that it is voting with its feet, and it may be telling the United States, politely, that it no longer needs it; especially, it no longer needs it if it means that the United States, in a panic, wants to start a war over a vanishing luxury like oil. Has no one told the White House that John Wayne is dead, and that wars no longer are fun? Or does President Carter want his term of office to coincide with the end of the world? No, gentlemen, *no more war* — with or without allies.

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.
London.

Rights First

I am willing to accept the responsibility of fighting for my country. But women cannot be asked to fight until the Equal Rights Amendment is ratified. If I am going to die for my country, I want to know that my surviving sisters and daughters will, at the least, be constitutionally guaranteed equal pay for equal work.

MARIA PASTOOR.
Oxford, England.

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Calderon Outlines Report On Long-Term OPEC Plan

By Bhushan Bahree

NDON, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ) L— 's long-term policy on pric- roduction and links with both dustrial and developing coun- taking shape. A final draft of rt now is ready for approval OPEC Committee on Long- Strategy, comprised of oil ers of six major member ries, at a meeting here begin- omorrow.

an interview, Venezuelan Oil ter Humberto Calderon Berti rth the strategy formulated in aft report.

long-term strategy, if ap- d by the ministers of Saudi a, Venezuela, Algeria, Kuwait, nd Iraq this week, will be pre- l to an extraordinary meeting PEC, possibly to be held in

n oil pricing: OPEC would place a system that would re- prices being adjusted every er, taking into account es in three areas, Mr. Cal- said.

would be the West's infla- tion rate, and Mr. Calderon said that something like the average, or weighted, rate of inflation based on data compiled by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development would be used.

Currency Basket

The second area would be a currency basket. The current inclination is to recommend the use of the dollar plus a basket called "Geneva-1," which includes 11 major currencies, Mr. Calderon said. He stressed that the basket did not imply any restrictions on currency use for payment. "Any OPEC country can ask for payment in any currency it wants and has use for," he stressed.

The third element is gross national product growth in the industrial countries.

OPEC oil pricing thus would penalize oil importers for inflation and growth and would adjust for currency changes.

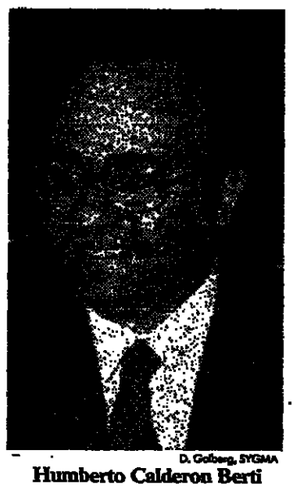
● On demand and supply: Mr. Calderon said the long-term strategy report considered supply and demand patterns for the next 15 years. OPEC output now is running at between 30 million barrels a day and 32 MBD. Mr. Calderon said that there would be minor adjustments, but these levels would be maintained "for the next few years" at the very least.

He said that the world had not yet faced a real oil crisis, when demand would be much higher than supply. He said that some experts believed such a crisis could come as early as in 1985, but he said a majority opinion felt the beginning of such a crisis would be in the early 1990s. Regardless, he said, OPEC can not provide the world with more oil than it already does. And he noted that there were the uncertainties in estimating Iranian and Saudi supply intentions.

Nuclear Power

Mr. Calderon said that it was difficult to estimate the impact on consumption resulting from more efficient use of oil and conservation and of nuclear power programs in industrial countries.

At any rate, he said, the one clear conclusion of the report was that



D. Goiberg, SYGMA

Humberto Calderon Berti

OPEC output was not going to change much and any increase in world oil use would have to be met by other sources, such as Mexico.

● Relations with developing countries: Mr. Calderon said guaranteed supplies to meet these countries' oil needs was "important now and would be even more important in the future." OPEC's long-term strategy would be to ensure this.

Moreover, OPEC would establish a program to help developing countries meet their rising oil bills. The report proposes that the poorest countries be given straight grants to ease their balance-of-payments problems arising from high oil prices. For the middle-range of developing countries, there would be a grant element and a "soft-loan" facility at terms he said would be "better than the World Bank's." For the advanced developing countries there would be the "soft-loan" facility only, plus, of course, guaranteed supplies.

Special Fund

For handling this, Mr. Calderon said that Algeria and Veneznela had proposed establishing a development agency. But he said it would do just as well if the role of OPEC's Special Fund was redefined. "It doesn't matter what agency, as long as the program is set," he added. The OPEC members have committed $2.4 billion to the Special Fund in its present form, and have agreed to, but not yet committed, another $1.6 billion.

To sum up, Mr. Calderon said that the long-term strategy of OPEC would be to help developing countries finance their payments deficits and to develop their energy sources.

But OPEC, not wanting to be isolated in its special role vis-a-vis the industrial countries, wants to wring concessions from the West, or the industrial North, for the development of the South.

● Links with industrial countries: Mr. Calderon said OPEC's long-range strategy in this area is that in exchange for guaranteed supplies of oil, the developing nations, including the OPEC members, must get an adequate transfer of technology and a reform of some of the international systems, such as the monetary system, to ensure their development needs are met.

Stressing that OPEC countries also were developing countries, Mr. Calderon said "OPEC is the most powerful instrument that developing countries have in dealing with the North, and we must use it."

He cautioned that it would not be enough for the North to offer adequate transfer of technology to the oil exporters alone. All developing countries must be involved, he said.

Specifics Lacking

OPEC's long-term strategy, while clear in its approach, seems to lack specifics at this time. Mr. Calderon acknowledged this by saying that before there can be a North-South dialogue, there has to be a South-South dialogue to establish what the South's needs are and what exactly its strategy should be.

Mr. Calderon said that after the OPEC ministers agreed to their own strategy, they must get together with a representative group of other developing countries to iron out a plan of operation for the subsequent start of a North-South dialogue. If this was not done, "we (OPEC) will be isolated in the North-South dialogue," he said.

He said he thought that OPEC should meet with about 10 representative countries from the so-called Group of 77. This small group should be able to formulate the South's stance for a meeting with the North. "We need concrete ideas to achieve results," cautioned Mr. Calderon, indicating that a large forum, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, was definitely not the sort of thing OPEC had in mind.

Later Meetings

Mr. Calderon said he hopes that the Committee on Long-Term Strategy would be able to approve the report by Friday.

If approved, an extraordinary meeting of all oil OPEC ministers would be called, probably in April, to consider the strategy and this would be followed by a larger meeting of OPEC's oil, foreign and finance ministers.

OPEC's next scheduled pricing meeting is scheduled on June 9 in Algiers. But that meeting will not be concerned with long-term strategy.

U.S. Revises GNP Growth Up to 2.1%

'79's Rise Unaffected By Quarter's Change

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 — The Commerce Department today revised upward the nation's inflation-adjusted gross national product for the fourth quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual growth rate of 2.1 percent from the 1.4 percent estimated last month.

But the revision was not large enough to change the previous report that economic growth averaged 2.3 percent for all of 1979.

The department let stand its calculation that inflation as calculated by a broad GNP-based measure was 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter compared with 8.5 percent in the third quarter.

The rise in business inventories was raised to $6.7 billion compared with $6.4 billion reported earlier.

Net exports, meanwhile, were revised downward by $2.8 billion, giving a trade deficit of $10.5 billion for the quarter.

After adjustment for inflation, GNP rose to an annual rate of $1.441 trillion in the fourth quarter.

According to the new report, other categories revised upward to account for the overall higher growth estimate included business investment, $3.9 billion above the previous estimate, federal government purchases, $1.4 billion higher and personal consumption expenditures, $800 million ahead of last month's estimate.

News and Notes

General Motors, whose vehicle sales outside North America account for about 21 percent of its overall sales, will build five new parts-manufacturing plants in Spain, Austria and Northern Ireland and expand another European factory to beef up its worldwide components network. Together with previously announced plans to build an assembly plant in Spain and an engine plant in Austria, the moves will require a capital investment of about $2.4 billion, says GM President Elliott Estes. The parts plants are expected to begin operations in mid-1981 or 1982 and at peak production will employ about 1,600 workers in Spain, 1,150 in Austria and 600 in Northern Ireland. In Spain, GM will build two plants in Cadiz to build vehicle suspension components and steering columns and gears and front-wheel-drive axles. The site of a third new Spanish plant to produce seat covers, instrument panels, consoles and bumper parts has not been determined. The Austrian plant will be located in Vienna and will build transmissions. Last June, GM announced it will build an engine plant at Vienna. The new Northern Ireland plant will be in West Belfast and an addition will be made to the seat belt plant east of Belfast. The two new operations will produce seat belts, exterior moldings and other automotive hardware.

* * *

Profits at Daimler Benz rose last year but the West German automaker warns its outlook is dimmed this year by the uncertain general economic outlook, owing mainly to sharply rising oil prices. Daimler did not give a figure for 1979 earnings but said they were higher than 1978's group net profit of 592.8 million Deutsche marks. World group sales last year rose to 27.3 billion DM from 24.24 billion DM. Daimler produced 422,159 cars last year compared with 393,203 in 1978. Its car sales in West Germany rose 10 percent last year to 234,000 units and exports rose 3.6 percent to 183,000 units.

* * *

Bayer, the West German chemical firm, has taken a controlling share in the Belgian photographic producer Agfa-Gevaert. Bayer poured more than $100 million into the Belgian company and increased its stake to 60 from 50 percent. Agfa-Gevaert was suffering financial difficulties due partly to the sharp rise in the cost of silver, used to make film rolls. Its bill for raw materials had increased sevenfold recently, Agfa reports.

* * *

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank's net profit grew 8 percent to 273.5 million guilders ($142.3 million) last year, less than half the 19.2-percent earnings advance registered in 1978. The bank plans to pay an unchanged dividend of 5 guilders per share. Amro attributes the slowed growth in profits to a setback in the second half as domestic Dutch interest rates came under pressure, impairing its profit margin. Earnings in the second half advanced 3 percent compared with a rise of 15.2 percent in the first half, it notes. Its consolidated balance sheet total grew 15.8 percent to 84.1 billion guilders.

Oils Raise Prices on Wall Street

AT&T Dividend Set At Unchanged $1.25

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Led by surging prices for oil issues, New York Stock Exchange prices rebounded today in heavy trading after three days of steep declines.

The oil group benefited from news Kuwait will cut oil production 25 percent beginning april 1 and a report about two wells drilled off Newfoundland near an earlier discovery.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 10.84 to 886.86 and advances led declines by about 9 to 7 as volume expanded to about 44 million shares.

But analysts said the narrow focus of the gain, which was concentrated in the oil, defense and precious metal issues, was evident in the small margin of advances over declines. This is "not a particularly healthy type of move," one analyst commented.

Mobil Oil Canada confirmed rumors of significant tests of two additional oil wells drilled about 180 miles off the coast of Newfoundland in the Atlantic Ocean in the general region of Hibernia P-15. Mobil Canada did not mention any oil flow from either but said "zones of interest" had been encountered in both by means of rock samples and electronic logging.

Mobil's partners in the Hibernia wells are Gulf Canada Resources, Chevron-Standard, Petro-Canada and Columbia Gas Development of Canada.

Volume leader Mobil surged 7⅛ to 74½ and shares of other partners in the wells gained.

Active American Telephone closed off ⅜ at 49⅜ after hitting a new 52-week low of 49¼. It held its quarterly dividend at $1.25 a share. In the previous four years, it raised the dividend at the February meeting. Unchanged dividends on preferred shares were also declared.

B.F. Goodrich raised its quarterly dividend to 39 cents a share from 36.

Other companies raising quarterly dividends included Century Telephone to 16 cents a share, Dominion Textile to 25, International Minerals, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 87, Interstate Power to 39, Lakewood Bank & Trust to 12½, Milton Roy, which also split its stock 3-for-2, to 10, NLT Corp. to 33 and National Steel to 67½.

Active Occidental Petroleum reported an eight-fold jump in fourth quarter net and added 2¼ but Phillips Petroleum eased ⅜. Unleaded gasoline output at a Texas refinery will be limited for several months.

wiss Remove Restrictions on Interest

From Agency Dispatches

NEVA, Feb. 20 — The Swiss nal Bank announced today fting of all restrictions on in- payments on Swiss franc sav- ccounts held by foreigners.

another move to reinforce the against inflation by making olding of francs by foreigners attractive, the National Bank rized Swiss banks to pay inter- n time deposits of at least six hs by foreign central banks.

e moves are designed to gthen the franc in terms of currencies by encouraging national demand" for the , a banking authority said. In a stronger franc will help ease ressure on living costs by mak- imported goods cheaper in of francs.

ere has been an upward push ving costs because the price on imports have been rising as esult of a weakening of the against other leading curren- the National Bank said.

hile exchange rate movements not been spectacular and the d is enjoying a period of mone- stability, both the dollar and Deutsche mark have registered s against the franc. Today's ac- followed increases in interest in both Japan and the United States, moves which have threatened to attract funds away from the franc.

Swiss consumer prices are advancing at a still relatively moderate annual rate of just over 5 percent. Nevertheless, the impact of the weaker franc justifies, the National Bank said, the further lifting of measures that were imposed in 1974 on fresh deposits. At that time, the authorities were seeking to stem an influx of "hot money" seeking a haven in Switzerland.

A third measure taken today further loosening forward sales of francs was of a technical nature of interest to foreign exchange dealers. This measure raised the ceiling on forward swiss-franc sales to non-residents to 40 percent of the level prevailing on Oct. 31, 1974, from 20 percent at present for contracts up to 10 days and to 80 percent from 50 percent on longer contracts.

The decision to leave banks free to pay interest on all funds deposited by foreigners in franc saving accounts should have more "psychological value" than the other measures announced today, according to a Zurich banking official.

But this authority said that the freedom given banks to pay interest on term deposits by foreign central banks was "economically more important."

The various types of savings account carry interest ranging from 2¼ percent down to 1 percent, depending on the amount on deposit and the notice required for withdrawals.

The Swiss signalled their intention to give the fight against inflation top priority when they abolished last November the 2½ percent quarterly levy, or "negative interest," imposed on some foreign-held franc accounts. That levy was fixed originally at 10 percent when introduced in 1974 in the fight against the influx of foreign funds that was driving up the franc's value beyond levels then thought acceptable by the authorities.

The dollar rebounded above the 1.63-franc level today after having dropped to 1.6260 francs shortly after the announcement. The mark improved to 93.4780-.5728 francs for 100 DM in post-announcement trading after dipping to 93.1519-.2806 francs.

Dealers said the effect of the measures was reduced by the fact that loopholes have long been available for investors who want to hold Swiss francs and still earn interest. The dealers foresaw no big rush to buy francs, saying that interest rates in other currencies were still much more attractive.

Speculators Taking Chrysler for a Ride

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ) — Speculators have been taking Chrysler stock for a ride, according to Wall Street professionals and sources close to Chrysler, who have watched the embattled automaker's shares perform like a glamour issue in recent months.

From a low of $5½ as recently as last November, the stock has risen more than 75 percent in heavy trading to above $9 recently.

"The play in Chrysler has a familiar look," says one analyst. "It's very similar to the bursts we used to see in the 1960s when American Motors was on the brink."

"The game then was to beat the drum for AMC as deeply undervalued relative to its book value, which was true," he says. "This kind of talk would move the stock from maybe 3 to 7 or 8; then the guys who'd started the hoopla would take their profits and the stock would head south to 3 again," he adds. "You never saw institutions in that play — only individuals."

Deep Discount

The activity in Chrysler stock has so far shown some of these characteristics, market sources agree. Institutions — which hold only a fraction of Chrysler's 65.6 million shares — have not been actively trading the stock recently, according to NYSE trading sources.

Similarly, there is a good bit of talk around Wall Street about the deep discount of Chrysler's share price from its $23.49-a-share equity, or book, value. "A friend of mine was talking like that the other day when he told me to pick up a couple of thousand shares," says the head of a well-known financial services concern, who requested anonymity. "He says the stock's sure to hit 12; but it's too risky for my blood."

A tantalizing aspect of Chrysler trading is the spreading rumor that a well-known "asset player," Crane Chairman Thomas Evans, has been an aggressive buyer in recent months and may even have accumulated as much as 3 percent of the company's shares.

But sources close to Chrysler say they have not detected any stock accumulation by Mr. Evans or anyone else.

Some Cynicism

Then there is the exquisite cynicism among some Chrysler advocates. "They're saying that (Chrysler Chairman) Lee Iacocca has pulled the wool over Uncle Sam's eyes," says the Wall Street pro who resisted advice to buy 2,000 shares. "Chrysler doesn't need anything like the money he's said they need, and when they get enough small cars this fall, the stock will take off like a rocket," he says.

Chrysler sources contend that the biggest problem the company faces is a shortage of small, fuel-efficient cars. Mr. Iacocca recently said the company hopes to be able to sell a million of these small cars a year, double its 1979 small-car sales.

Yet industry observers and Chrysler competitors are nearly unanimous in the opinion that Chrysler has not overstated its financial problems. They cite the company's $1.1-billion loss for 1979 and the prospect of continuing huge losses. They see Chrysler's marketing, product development and manpower problems extending far into the future, too.

The company is known to believe that investor optimism over President Carter's early-January signing of conditional federal loan guarantees, as well as substantial buying by short sellers of the stock, have been important buying spurs.

Big Board statistics show that short interest in Chrysler — the shares that sellers of borrowed stock have not purchased for return to lenders of the stock — zoomed to 830,962 shares Jan. 15 from 401,972 a month before. Any substantial shrinkage in the figures for Feb. 15, due for release late this week, would indicate Chrysler's short-covering theory has some merit.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Carrington-Viyella *

Year	1979	1978
Revenue	312.79	322.71
Profits	4.52	10.92
Per Share	0.0318	0.0568

** 1978 net profit restated.*

Netherlands

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank

Year	1979	1978
Bal. Sheet	84,100.	72,600.
Profits	273.5	253.24
Per Share	10.53	10.93

United States

American Natural Resources

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	797.5	590.2
Profits	60.97	21.84
Per share	2.64	0.95
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,510.	2,100.
Profits	117.96	127.42
Per share	5.13	5.58

Colgate Palmolive

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,160.	1,050.
Profits	26.86 loss	42.45
Per Share	—	0.52
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	4,490.	3,980.
Profits	113.55	175.57
Per Share	1.39	2.15

Lincoln National

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	639.5	587.9
Profits	38.33	40.01
Per Share	1.76	1.69
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,450.	2,190.
Profits	159.49	154.52
Per Share	6.85	6.49

Iowa Beef Processors

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,130.	909.0
Profits	13.51	11.53
Per Share	1.33	1.16

Occidental Petroleum *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	2,900.	1,800.
Profits	186.9	23.3
Per Share	2.44	0.20
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	9,600.	6,300.
Profits	561.7	6.70
Per Share	7.30	—

** Per share after preferred dividends.*

Southland

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,040.	815.4
Profits	13.48	12.68
Per Share	0:57	0.61
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	3,880.	3,090.
Profits	83.14	57.10
Per Share	3.84	2.75

TRW

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,190.	1,030.
Profits	50.3	49.3
Per share	1.56	1.53
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	4,560.	3,790.
Profits	194.6	174.2
Per share	6.07	5.42

West Germany

Deutsche Babcock

Year Sept. 30	1979	1978
Revenue	4,420.	3,710.
Profits	40.9	35.5

U.S. Said to Seek Compensation For U.K. Synthetic Fibers Quotas

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (Reuters) — The United States intends to seek compensation from the European Economic Community following its authorization to Britain to impose import quotas on some U.S.-made synthetic fibers, informed EEC sources said today.

This emerged during the high level talks here between U.S. Special Trade Representative Reubin Askew and the EEC Commission's chief trade negotiator Sir Roy Denman held to try to defuse problems such as the U.K. import quotas on U.S. synthetic fibers (IHT, Feb. 19) and the calls by U.S. steel producers for restriction of European steel exports to the United States.

The talks, aimed at avoiding any relapse into a trade war, took place in a spirit of cooperation but met with little success, the sources said.

The United States claimed it would seek compensation under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade rules and would include limiting some exports to the United States. Under consideration are limits on exports of U.K. wool to the United States, the sources said.

[U.S. officials estimated yesterday that U.K. import quotas on U.S. fibers could cost the United States about $40 million this year in lost exports, AP-Dow Jones reported.]

Italy is expected to also demand national measures to curb imports of U.S. fibers, which would require EEC approval, the sources said. The Europeans argue that U.S. fiber producers enjoy an unfair advantage because of U.S. price controls on natural gas, used in fiber production.

For 700,000 Tons of Pipes

Mannesmann, Thyssen Win Soviet Order

SSELDORF, Feb. 20 (AP- Mannesmann Handel, a unit Mannesmann, and Thyssen nion, a unit of the Thyssen and industrial group, have d a joint order for delivery in f 700,000 tons of large-diam- eel pipe to the Soviet Union, smann said today.

order follows a similar 0-ton pipe contract given to o units in late 1978 for deliv- 1979. Mannesmann did not e the value of the contract, arket sources said the last 0-ton order in 1978 was val- around 1 billion Deutsche

latest order, placed by the foreign trade authority, is for 56-inch pipe to be pro- by Mannesmannroehren- at its pipe plant in Muel-

pipe will be used for a natu- s pipeline network from the Union to Western Europe, ing West Germany, Man- nn said. It noted that the ny has been delivering pipe e gas pipeline system since

urately, Klaus Bolz, an econo- at HWWA-Institut fuer haftsforschung in Hamburg, far-reaching economic boy- cott of the Soviet bloc because of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan could have serious repercussions on economies of Western nations.

He warned that for West Germany alone, such a general economic boycott could cause export losses of some 16 billion DM annually.

Writing in the publication Wirtschaftsdienst (Economic Service) of HWWA, one of five major West German economic research institutes advising the Bonn government, Mr. Bolz said that for some industry sectors, an economic boycott by the West of Comecon, the Soviet-dominated East European Organization for Economic Cooperation, could be fatal.

Repayment of some $50 billion of credits granted the Soviet Union and other Comecon members would be in serious jeopardy, according to Mr. Bolz.

While Mr. Bolz clearly spoke for himself, the opinion voiced by the economist is understood to be finding support among Bonn officials.

There are unconfirmed reports circulating in Bonn that while the government would support Washington's drive for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, it will firmly reject a boycott of trade with the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites.

For some industry branches that had almost exclusively oriented themselves to trade with the East, such a boycott could be ruinous, the HWWA economist suggested.

West German exports to the East totaled about 15.9 billion DM in 1979 while the country imported some 14.9-billion-DM of East bloc goods, according to official statistics. West Germany is by far the biggest single Western trade partner of the East.

Mr. Bolz conceded that a Western trade embargo would reduce Comecon's economic growth. But he argued that this should not raise too high Western hopes on the vulnerability of the Soviet economy.

An embargo that would deny the the East technology from the West for the economic development of their country would delay such development, but not prevent it, Mr. Bolz asserted.

Citibank Closes Moscow Office

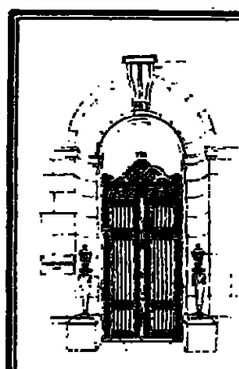
MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (UPI) — Citibank, the second-largest U.S. bank, said today it is closing its Moscow office after six years of operation.

George Fugelsang, a Citibank senior vice president, emphasized that the decision was not related to the current state of Soviet-U.S. affairs and said the bank would continue to do business with the Kremlin.

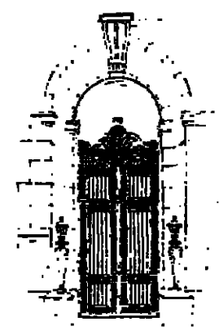
Mr. Fugelsang said Citibank's Eastern European operations would be handled in the future from Vienna, the headquarters of its East-West Services division.

"When you are trying to learn how to do business in a place like the Soviet Union, the best way is to be here," he said. But he said it is now possible to continue the contacts with the Soviet government from a Vienna office, which will be responsible for dealings with all East bloc nations.

"The decision is in no way related to the deterioration in Soviet-American relations. It was planned long before the Afghanistan issue," he said, adding that the Soviet government was informed of Citibank's decision today.



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RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD
EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION
February 9 to March 3 from 5 p.m.
BADRUTT'S PALACE
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Information: International Herald Tribune, Box 1377, Gr Eschenheimer Str 43, 6000 Frankfurt-M, W Germany.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
Floating rate note issue
of US$75 million February 1978/84
The rate of interest applicable for the six month period beginning on February 21, 1980 and set by the reference Agent is 16⅞% annually.

Weekly net asset value
on February 18, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $71.13
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $51.82
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214 Amsterdam

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Last	Chge Prev Close
			— A—A—A —							
43¼	29½	ACF	2.24	5.7	7	121	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	14¼	AMF	1.24	8.6	6	850	14½	d14	14⅜	— ⅛
20½	12½	AMI Intl	.28	1.6		481	17¾	16⅝	17½	+ ¼
12¼	9⅝	APL	1	9.4	38	75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
40⅛	31⅜	ARA	1.52	5.5	6	94	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	23½	ASA	3.15e	6.5		1540	48¾	45	48¾	+2⅜
12⅜	8⅛	ATO	.60	5.2	4	45	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
31¾	17	AVX's	.25	.9	14	128	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
43⅝	29½	AbbtLb	1	2.6	13	423	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	
34¼	17½	AcmeC	1.40	4.7	7	74	29¾	29¼	29½	— ⅛
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	12	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	— ⅛
14½	10⅝	AdaEx	1.49e	12.		40	12⅝	12¾	13⅜	
6⅛	4½	AdmMl	.20e	4.2	15	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
46¾	30⅞	AMD n			16	97	43¾	42¾	43½	+ ¾
36⅞	28⅜	AetnLf	s1.80	5.5	5	788	33½	32⅝	33	— ⅜
28¼	18⅞	Ahmans	1.20	6.4	4	63	18⅝	d18½	18⅝	— ¼
3¼	2⅛	Aileen				28	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
43⅛	25	AirPrd	.80	2.0	11	94	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
28¼	18	AirbFrt	1.20	6.0	9	6	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
17½	11⅜	Alcana	.80	5.4	7	129	15	14¾	14⅜	— ⅛
8½	6½	AlaP	dpf.87	13.		30	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
87½	64	AlaP	pf 9	14.		z100	64	64	64	
104	82½	AlaP	pf 11	13.		280	85¼	84	84	
80	68	AlaP	pf 8.28	14.		z200	60	d59	60	
15¾	13⅝	Alagsco	1.48	10.	8	19	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
54⅜	16	AlaskAir	.80	1.5	39	550	u53		53⅛	54⅜	+2
36	27	Albanyi	1	2.4	8	13	29⅜		29¼	29¼	— ⅛
10¾	6⅞	Alberto	.36	4.1	10	10	8⅝		8¾	8¾	
45	34¼	Albrtsn	1.20	2.2	7	36	37⅜		37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
66⅛	32⅜	AlcanA	2.40	4.1	6	686	59⅜		59⅜	59	+ ⅜
37¼	22⅜	AlcaStd	1.48	5.2	6	17	33⅜		32½	32½	— ⅜
9⅜	6	Alexdr	.40	6.2	6	43	6⅜		6½	6½	— ⅛
34⅝	20	AlgCp	1.08a	4.3	6	x19	25⅛		25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	15⅞	AlgLud	1.48	4.0	5	101	35⅝		34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
56¾	31¼	AlgLd	pf 3	5.7		21	52½		52½	52½	— ⅛
22⅜	18½	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		2	18¾		18½	18¾	+ ⅛
18	14⅞	AlgPw	1.80	13.	6	198	14¾		14⅛	14¼	
17¾	13¾	AllenGps	1	7.1	6	62	14¼		14	14	— ⅜
57½	24	Allergen	.60	1.1	20	137	55⅝		55⅝	55¾	+ ½
61⅜	29⅛	AlldCh	2.40	4.1		646	59		58⅜	58⅝	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt	.86	6.9	6	33	12½		12½	12½	
22¼	12	AlldPd	.60	3.2	9	2	18⅝		18⅝	18⅝	
27½	21	AlldStr	1.70	8.0	5	68	21¾		21¾	21¾	— ⅜
38¾	28	AlliaCh	2	7.0	5	352	28⅝		28¾	28⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	12	AllrAu	.64b	4.0	9	11	14		16	16	— ⅛
21⅜	14⅜	AlphPr	.72	4.4	5	1	16¼		16¼	16½	+ ⅛
70	48⅜	Alcoa	3.20	4.8	5	966	67¾		66⅝	66⅞	— ¼
35	16⅝	AmlSup	1	3.0	11	65	33½		32⅝	33¼	— ⅛
59½	35⅛	Amax	s 2.40	4.5	8	1011	53½		53½	53½	+1¼
76½	45¼	Amax	pf 3	4.3		38	69		67¾	69	+1
22¼	19	Amrce	1.32	5.6	5	12	23¾		23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
52	33	Amrcr	pf2.60	6.7		2	39		39	39	— ¼
61½	27½	AHess	1.60	2.7	5	1196	59⅜		56¾	59	+2½
132½	60½	AHes	pf3.50	2.7		4	129		122¾	129	+5½
14	9¾	AmAir	.40	3.9	3	181	10½		10¼	10⅜	
6	3⅛	AmAir	wt			122	3¾		3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		61	15⅜		d15½	15½	— ⅛
19¼	12	ABakr	1.20	7.2	6	50	16¾		16½	16⅝	— ⅛
69⅛	49	ABrnds	5.50	8.5	5	144	65		64¾	64⅞	+ ⅛
33	23½	ABrd	pf1.70	5.5		1			30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
33½	25⅛	ABrd	pf2.75	11.		12			25⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
35¼	28¾	ABrd	pf2.67	8.2		11			32¾	32¾	
24½	17⅛	ArmRu	1.20	6.2	5	46	19¼		18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	18⅝	AroCorp	1b	4.4	6	3	22¾		22¼	22½	
25⅛	18⅝	ArrowE	.28r	.8	6	76	25¾		24¾	25⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅞	ACon	pf1.75	10.		9	17⅞		17	17	— ⅛
7⅜	3	ACentry			8	330	u 8⅛		7½	7¾	+ ⅜
36⅛	24⅜	ACyan	1.60	4.6	10	5123	35⅝		34⅛	35⅛	
19⅜	10⅜	AmDish			50	7	14¾		14½	14½	— ⅛
25½	17¼	ADT	1.16	5.9	8	64	19¾		19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
22¼	16⅜	AEIPw	2.22	13.	7	753	17		16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	27¾	AmExp	1.80	6.0	6	1047	30¼		29	30	+1
14⅛	9½	AFamil	.60b	6.1	4	146	10¾		9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	AGIBd	2e	12.		65	16⅜		16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
22¾	17⅜	AGnCv	1.44a	6.5		46	22¼		22	22	
38¾	25⅞	AGnIns	1	2.8	5	141	35¾		34½	35¼	+ ⅜
16½	10⅛	AHerfFL	.68	3.5	8	3	13⅜		13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24½	14¼	AmHelst	1.12	5.1	6	104	22		21¾	22	+ ⅛
29½	24⅜	AHome	1.60	6.2	18	1186	25⅞		25¾	25¾	— ⅛
131	110½	AHome	pf 2	1.7		1	114⅜		114⅜	114⅜	— 1⅜
35¾	23¾	AmHosp	.80	2.6	17	615	30⅜		30¼	30¼	
11⅜	8	AmInvt	.40a	3.5	8	77	11½		11¼	11½	+ ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	AMI	s .80	2.2	13	177	36¼		35⅞	36	+ ⅛
9½	5½	AmMotrs	.07e	.8	4	467	8½		8¾	8½	— ⅛
54⅝	36	ANatR	3.20	6.3	8	291	50¼		50¼	50¼	+ ¼
31½	19½	ASLFl	n.80b	4.1	4	44	19¾		d19¼	19¾	— ⅛
19¾	11⅜	AShip	.80	4.5	19	36	17⅞		17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
58¼	39½	AStand	3.60	6.6	6	252	55¼		54¾	54⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	ASteril	.22	3.9	9	292	8¼		7⅞	8⅛	
34½	23¾	AmStr	.88	2.9	4	139	27¾		27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	45	AmStr	pf			45	49½		d48¾	49	— ⅛
14½	50⅛	ATT	5	10.	6	69227	50⅝		d49¾	50	— ⅛
67½	52⅝	ATT	pf 4	7.7		9	53⅞		d52¼	52⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	36⅛	ATT	pf 3.64	10.		95	36⅝		d35½	36	— ⅛
49⅛	37	ATT	pf 3.74	10.		57	36⅝		d36½	36⅝	— ⅜
14⅞	11	AWatWk	.96	7.9	5	12	12¼		12¼	12½	— ⅛
21⅜	16	Ameron	1.20	5.8	6	7	20⅝		20¼	20¾	— ⅛
17¾	11¼	AmesD	.40b	2.5	5	14	16⅛		15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
28¾	20¼	Ametek	s 1	3.9	12	35	25½		25	25⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	17⅜	Amfac	1.32	4.3	7	679	31¼		30¼	31	+ ⅛
41	29¼	AMPInc	1	2.6	12	611	39¼		38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	13¾	Amsco	.60a	2.1	8	7	28¼		28⅛	28⅛	— ¼
28¼	14¼	Ampex	.28	7	14	4072	u28¾		27¼	28¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	3⅝	AmrepCp		16		99	8½		8¼	8⅜	
24⅞	14⅜	Amstar	1.35	5.8	9	281	23¼		22	23¼	+ 1¼
7¾	6	Amst	pf 1.68	11.		4	6⅝		6⅛	6⅛	
44¾	32¼	Amsted	2.20	5.4	7	127	40¾		40	40⅝	+ ⅛
25	14⅜	Analog	s		17	41	23⅜		22⅜	23¼	
18¾	14½	Anchor	s1.20	7.3	5	111	17⅛		16½	16½	— ⅜
25	18⅝	AnClay	1.12	4.6	6	55	24⅜		23½	24⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Angelica	.34	4.8	7	115	7¼		7	7⅛	— ⅛
33¼	10	Anixter	.40	1.3	10	70	30⅜		30¼	30¾	— ⅛
41⅜	18½	Apache	s.40	1.0	16	182	40⅜		39¼	39¾	— ⅛
11¼	6¼	ApldDig				9	162		8¾	8¾	
17⅝	7⅜	ApplMg				12	230		16⅜	15⅝	+ 1⅛
38½	21	Arcata	1.28	4.9	6	28	26⅝		26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
37½	29	Arcat	pf 2	5.8		1	34½		34½	34½	— ⅛
31¼	23	Arcat	pf2.50	7.5		2	33¾		33¾	33¾	
29¾	16⅛	ArcrDr	1.20b		15	769	25		24¾	25	+ ⅛
24⅜	15½	Avery	.72	3.3	9	89	22		21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	16⅜	Avnet	.80	2.6	8	857	30¾		29¾	30¾	+1¼
53¼	34	Avon	2.80	5.0	8	1063	35		34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
28½	10	Avdin			14	141	25¼		23⅞	25¼	+1⅛
			— B—B—B —							
62¾	10¼	BAV Liq	52c			6	16⅜		10¼	10⅜	
2⅞	1⅜	BT Mtg				26	2		2	2	
14½	7	Bache	.50a	3.6	5	1320	14⅛		13¾	14	+ ⅛
70½	33⅜	Bakrint	.60	.9	20	488	67¼		66	67¼	+1¼
24⅜	16½	Baldor	s .24	1.4	11	6	17¾		17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU	1.20	3.4	6	37	35¼		34¾	35¼	
28⅜	20¼	BallCo	1.40	5.7	5	22	24¾		24½	24¾	+ ⅛
49⅜	23⅛	BallyMf	s.10	.3	21	1502	31		28⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
26	20	BaltGE	2.44	12.	6	160	20¼		d20¼	19⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	8	BncSal	1.12	12.	9	435	11⅛		11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅜	12⅛	Bandag	.60	3.3	9	335	18¼		18	18⅛	+ ⅛
31¼	19⅜	BangPnf	.80	2.7	5	82	29¼		28¼	29¼	+ ⅜
44¼	27¾	BanP	pf 2	5.0		1	40		40	40	+ ½
43¼	31¼	BkNY	2.72	7.9	5	115	34¼		33½	34¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅜	BkofVa	1.16	8.7	4	29	13½		13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	22⅛	BnkAm	1.32	5.9	5	856	23		22½	22½	— ⅜
33⅛	23⅛	BankTr	3.30	7.7	5	82	43¼		43	43	
28	22½	BkTr	pf 2.50	11.		143	22		d22	23	+ ½
16¾	7¾	Banner	14	.9	20	283	16⅜		15½	15⅝	— ⅛
58¾	25¾	Barber	1.60	3.1	12	51	52¼		51⅛	51⅜	+ ⅜
16⅞	11	BardCR	.36	2.2	12	580	16⅜		16⅛	16⅜	
21⅜	15⅜	BarnGp	s.80	4.5	5	12	17⅞		17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
23	18⅜	BarnBk	n 1	4.5	6	22	22½		22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
27¾	14⅛	BarrvWr	.52	1.9	13	62	27¼		26½	27¼	+1
40	23½	Bausch	s 1	2.4	12	694	38		37	37¾	+ ⅜
49½	35⅛	BaxTrv	.44	1.4	12	1314	40½		39¾	40	+ ⅛
10⅝	3½	BayCelP				46	6¼		6¼	6¼	
37⅝	19⅜	BayStG	2.20	9.2	6	15	24⅛		23¾	24	— ⅛
27⅜	19	BaykCig	.48	3.5	7	1	13¾		13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
38	26½	Bearing	.92	3.3	8	84	28¼		27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
24¼	19⅜	BeatFd	1.20	6.1	7	921	20		d19½	19⅝	— ⅛
49½	40¾	Beat	pf 3.38	8.2		78	42		41	41	—1½
32½	20	Beckm	.32	1.7	17	309	30¼		29¾	30	+ ⅛
36½	27¾	BectnD	.92	2.8	10	579	33¼		32½	33⅛	— ⅛
16	5⅜	Beker				8	6¾		6¾	6¾	
59	25½	BelcoPt	1	2.1	8	102	47¼		46	47¼	+ ⅞
30⅜	21⅜	Belden	1.60	5.2	5	26	27⅞		27½	27⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅜	Beldin	.36b	5.1	6	28	7		6⅞	7	+ ⅛
29⅞	14⅜	BellHow	.96	3.4	10	213	28¾		28	28⅜	+ ½
15	6¼	Bellind	.20b	1.6	7	83	13		13	12¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	BelCd	g s1.64			8	17		17	17	— ⅛
30½	21⅞	Bemis	1.40	5.0	5	9	28¾		27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
55⅝	36⅛	Bendix	2.84	5.5	7	262	51⅞		51	51¾	+ ⅛
32½	20½	BenfCp	2	9.7	5	157	21¼		20¾	20⅝	— ⅛
47	35	Benef	pf4.50	12.		z130	37½		36½	37½	+ ½
19¾	2⅜	BengtB			36	2540	11½		10¾	11½	+ ⅛
7¼	3	BerkeyP			12	98	4⅜		4¼	4½	+ ⅛
29⅝	18	BestPd	.34	1.2	6	437	18⅛		18⅛	18¼	
26½	19½	BethSt	1.60	6.4	4	519	24⅞		24⅝	24⅝	
47¾	33⅜	BigThr	.88	1.9	15	184	46¾		44½	46¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	14⅜	Binney	.92	4.2	10	40	21⅞		21½	21¾	
29½	16⅞	BisFSL	s.80	4.3	5	129	19		17¾	18⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	18¾	BlackDr	.76	3.6	9	1440	21⅜		21⅛	21⅛	
24½	18⅛	BlairJns	1	5.6	5	267	18⅝		d17	17⅝	—1
25½	15⅜	BlissL	1.10	5.6	6	36	20		19¾	19¾	— ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR	1.60	6.4	9	184	25⅜		25	25	— ⅛
37⅜	22⅜	BlueB	1.80	5.1	4	155	35¼		35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
5¾	3⅜	BobbieBr				5	37		3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	37⅛	Boeing	s1.80	2.8	8	1855	64		62½	63⅜	+1⅜
42½	29¾	BoiseC	1.50	3.9	6	401	39¼		38¾	38¾	— ⅛
27⅜	22¼	Borden	1.82	7.8	5	286	23¼		22¾	23¼	+ ½
42⅞	27⅛	BorgW	2.30	5.6	6	86	41⅜		41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	BorrmsJn	.20e	4.4	8	17	4½		4½	4½	
24¼	19⅜	BosEd	2.72	13.	6	124	20¾		20½	20⅝	— ⅛
84¾	68	BosE	pf8.88	12.		2	69		69	69	+1
11⅛	9	BosE	prl.17	13.		31	9⅛		9	9⅛	— ⅛
14	10¾	BosE	pr1.46	13.		7	10⅜		10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅜	Brantff	.20	2.3		334	9¼		8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	23¼	BrlgSt	1.20e	5.2	7	361	23⅛		d22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
39¼	31	BristM	1.44	4.3	10	1412	33¾		32⅝	33¾	+1
44⅛	35⅜	BristM	pf 2	5.3		4	38		37¾	38	+ ½
38½	19⅜	BritPet	1.02e	2.8	8	235	37¼		36⅞	37	
19½	12⅜	BrkwGl	1.08	7.4	7	38	14⅞		14⅝	14½	— ⅛
25	18¾	BkyUG	2.32	11.	7	18	20¾		20¼	20⅝	
30½	16¾	BwnSt	1	3.5	6	28	29		28¼	28¾	— ⅜
30	12⅜	Brown	.30	1.7	8	121	28¾		28¼	28¼	
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2	7.8	4	27	25¾		25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	BwnFer	.70	4.2	10	107	16¼		16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅜	Brnswk	.90	6.3	6	5266	14½		14	14¼	— ⅛
30	24⅜	Brnsh	pf2.48	8.6		3	27¾		27¾	27¾	— ⅛
33½	17½	BrushWs	1	3.1	10	188	31¾		30¾	31¾	— ⅛
25	16½	BucyEr	.88	4.2	8	213	21		21	21⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4¾	BudgC	pf.60	12.		3	5		5	5	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Last	Chge Prev Close
19½	15⅜	BufFor	s 1	6.6	7	44	15⅞	d15¼	15⅝	— ¼
16¼	9¼	Bundy	1	9.5	8	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
19½	15⅛	BunkrH	1.96	13.		18	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
32⅝	19	BunkrR	1.20	4.3	8	37	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅜
32	22⅜	BnkRpf	pf1.50	5.5		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
20	15	Burlind	1.40	7.9	7	357	18	17⅝	17¾	
80¾	38⅛	BurlNo	2.10	2.9	6	487	72¼	70	72½	+2½
7½	5⅝	BrlNo	pf.55	9.2		17	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
71½	38¼	BrlNo	pf2.85	4.5		61	63¼	61½	63	+1½
35¼	22	Burndy	1	2.8	10	15	35¼	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
8⅜	3	BrnsRL			22	802	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
87½	64⅜	Burrgh	2.60	3.4	10	581	76¾	75⅜	76⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	14	Buttrin	s.80	3.8	7	12	27¼	27	27	
		Buttrin	wi			1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
18¼	8⅝	Buttes			92	111	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
			— C—C—C —							
43⅜	27	CBI Ind	s1a	2.4	13	109	41¾	39¾	41¾	+1⅜
56¾	44½	CBS	2.80	5.4	7	88	52	51¼	52	+ ¼
11½	6	CCI			6	189	10⅛	9⅛	10	+ ⅜
12⅜	6⅞	CLC			34	21	9⅝	9½	9½	
18⅜	10⅛	CNA Fn			4	192	17⅝		17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
22⅜	15¼	CNA pf	1.10	5.0		46	22		21¼	22	+ ¼
11⅜	9¼	CNAI	1.14a	12.		23	9⅝		9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
71	48¼	CPC		3.4	9	368	65		64⅜	64¾	+ ⅜
14¼	14¼	CF Ind	1.68	13.	6	12	15⅛		15	15	— ⅛
28½	14¼	CTS	.86	3.7	9	267	21¾		20¾	21¾	+ 1⅛
48⅜	34	CabotC	2	3.0	8	325	67⅛		66	66	
21⅛	9⅝	Cadence			6	7	15⅜		15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
36½	13¾	Caesars	s		24	700	14⅛		15⅜	14⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	15⅛	Calihn	.50a	1.1	17	432	43½		39½	43½	+1½
7¼	2⅜	CamerB			8	88	4¼		4¼	4½	+ ⅜
35½	17	CmRL	g 3.60a	1.9		588	31⅞		29¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	27¾	CampSp	1.90	6.7	7	76	28¾		28¼	28¼	
27⅜	19⅞	CampT	1.08	4.4	8	186	24¾		24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
20¼	16¾	CdPlHld	1.08	5.8	6	1152	19		18⅝	18⅝	— ½
43¾	20½	CdPac	pf1.70e			1327	41⅛		39¼	41	+1⅛
18	10⅜	CanalR	.64	3.8	20	51	17		16⅞	17	+ ⅛
29¼	18¼	CannonMls	1.20b	4.4	7	33	26¾		26	26¼	+ ⅛
49⅜	36¾	CapCits	.20	.4	10	113	47½		47	47½	+ ⅛
24⅝	16¾	CapHold	1.08	5.8	6	1152	19		18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	6¼	CapHld	pf.75	9.4		3	8		8	8	— ⅛
23	13⅜	CdwBk	s.88	4.3	7	107	21		20¼	20½	+2
16½	12	CanSew	1.50	13.	5	653	12¾		d11¾	11¾	— ⅛
20¾	16¾	CanHud	2.16	13.	5	28	17		16½	16¾	— ⅛
17½	13¼	CanIlLf	1.70	12.	6	66	13½		13¾	13½	+ ⅛
46½	27	CnlLf	pf4.20	12.		z230	38		37	37	
28¾	24	CnlLf	pf2.87	11.		z1640	25¼		25½	25½	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	CenlPS	1.36	13.	6	78	11		10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
65	23¾	CenLgE	2	3.3	11	311	61⅛		59½	61⅛	
25⅛	15⅝	CenMPw	1.64	13.	6	32	13⅜		13	13	— ⅛
21⅜	11	CenSoyo	.84	4.4	9	173	19⅛		18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
28¾	22	CenTel	2.12	8.6	7	152	22¾		22¼	22¼	
54⅝	32	CentrDat	1b	2.5	13	283	40⅝		39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	CntryTel	.62	8.0	5	24	7¾		7⅝	7⅝	
19½	13½	Crt-tned	.90	6.7	10	57	13¾	d13⅛		13½	
27⅜

مركز الأهرام

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
	Romad .12e	1.5 16 462 8⅛ 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
	Ronco .84	5.1 8 28 16¾ 16½ 16⅝+ ⅜
	RopAm .80e	3.9 5 8 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜— ¼
	RopA pfC 3	16. 7 19 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅛
	Raybt 1.60b	7.9 9 67 20⅝ d20¼ 20⅜— ⅛
	Raymdint 1	5.4 7 70 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
	Raythn 2	2.6 12 694 75⅝ 74½ 75½+ ¾
	ReadBat s.80	2.8 13 683 40⅜ 39 40⅜+1½
	RitRef 1.49e	14. 7 8 10⅜ 10¼ 10⅜+ ⅛
	ReconEq n	24 366 10⅛ 9½ 10⅛+ ¾
	Redmn .14e	1.5 7 285 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝+ ⅜
	ReeceCp .60	5.5 8 39 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅜
	ReevsB 2	6.9 4 2 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛+ ¼
	ReichCh .74	5.6 10 46 13½ 13¼ 13¼
	RelGp 2	2.8 3 402 u71⅛ 69⅞ 71⅛+2⅛
	RelG pf 2.20	2.1 5 u106 105 106 +3
	RelG pf 2.60	13. 8 20¼ 20 20
	Relin pf2.68	12. 18 23¼ 23⅛ 23¼
	RepAir .20	3.0 6 220 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅝+ ½
	RepCp .60b	2.6 4 106 23½ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
	RepFnS s 1	5.1 6 96 20 19⅝ 19⅝
	RepMtg	28 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
	RepStl 2a	8.2 3 40 24½ 24¼ 24¼+ ⅛
	RepTex 1.16	4.4 6 20 26⅜ 26 26⅛— ⅛
	RevcoD .80	3.3 9 161 24¼ 24⅛ 24¼+ ⅛
	Revere	4 144 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ¼
	Revlon 1.56	3.9 10 508 40⅜ 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅜
	Rexham .60	4.4 7 85 13¾ 13⅝ 13½— ⅜
	Rexnrd 1.04	5.5 6 76 18¾ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
	Reynln s2.10	6.1 7 384 34⅜ 34 34¼+ ⅛
	Reyln pf2.25	2.8 5 79½ 79½ 79½+ ⅜
	Reyln pf4.10	9.5 40 43¼ 43 43 — ⅛
	ReyMt 2.20	5.6 4 944 39½ 38 39½+1½
	ReyM pf4.50	5.6 1 80 80 80 —1
	RichCo 1.30	6.4 10 18 20½ 20¼ 20⅜— ⅜
	RchMer 1.20	5.9 6 1631 20⅜ 20¼ 20½— ⅛
	RiegelT 1.60	8.1 5 44 20⅛ 19¾ 19¾— ¼
	RioGran 1	2.2 6 66 46½ 45¼ 45⅝— ⅛
	RioGr pf .80	2.9 106 28 27⅞ 27⅞— ¼
	RiteAid .65	2.6 9 282 25 24 24⅞
	Robshw 1.40	7.8 6 17 18¼ 18 18 — ⅛
	Robtsn 2.20	6.2 5 94 u36½ 34¼ 35¾+1⅞
	Robins .40	4.2 5 x100 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼+ ⅛
	RochG 1.48b	12. 6 172 12⅜ 12 12½+ ½
	RochTl 1.68	10. 6 99 17⅜ 16¾ 16¾— ⅜
	Rockowr 5c	6 11 17 16⅞ 16⅞— ⅛
	Rockwl 2.60	4.6 [illegible]
	RohmH 2	5.2 5 18 38½ 38¼ 38¼— ⅜
	Rohrlnd	5 91 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝
	Rollins .72	2.4 13 2141 30¾ 29 30⅛— ⅜

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
47 28⅞	Rolm s	25 159 47⅛ 46⅛ 46¾+ ½
4⅛ 2½	Ronson	2 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
11½ 9⅝	Roper .90	8.7 5 13 10½ 10⅜ 10⅜— ⅛
19½ 13¾	Rorer .84	5.0 10 82 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
78½ 21⅞	Rosario .80a	1.1 16 68 72¾ 70 72¾+1¼
49⅝ 20	Rowan .10	.2 19 52 u49⅞ 49⅛ 49¾+ ⅜
15¾ 11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.5 18 43 14¼ 13⅞ 13⅞— ¼
92 63⅝	RoyID 5.53e	6.2 4 533 88⅝ 86¼ 88½+3
30½ 22⅝	Rubbrm .92	3.8 8 58 24⅜ 24¼ 24⅜— ¼
11¼ 8¼	RussTog .88	8.0 6 32 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
25⅝ 15½	RyanH 1.20	6.2 6 615 20 19⅞ 19½— ¼
27⅛ 19½	RyderS 1b	4.2 6 129 2. 23¾ 23¾— ¼
	— S—S—S —	
11¼ 6⅝	SCA .35t	3.5 11 164 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
32 16⅝	SCM 1.30	5.6 4 187 23½ 23 23¼
36 15⅝	SPSTec .64	1.9 8 28 33⅝ 33 33¼+ ¼
68⅞ 31	Sabine .56	.8 31 36 66⅝ 66 66⅝+ ⅝
27 24½	StadBus wi.32	1.2 75 26⅛ 25⅝ 25⅞— ¼
31½ 10⅜	Safadin	22 99 31¼ 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅛
6 4	Safadin wi	294 6 5⅜ 6 + ⅛
44 31¾	Safewy 2.60	8.1 6 160 32 d31½ 32
10⅜ 7½	SagaCp .44	4.3 34 23 10⅛ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ½
51⅞ 22⅝	SJoMn 1.40	2.9 14 661 48 46⅜ 47⅜+ ⅜
13 9⅝	StJoLP 1.26	13. 8 23 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
73½ 37⅛	StLSoF 2.50	3.8 9 22 66¼ 64½ 66¼+2⅛
11¼ 8⅝	SPaul 1.06e	12. 68 8⅝ d 8⅛ 8¾— ⅛
34⅞ 27	StRegP 2	6.2 7 87 32¼ 31⅜ 32¼+ ¼
8¼ 5¼	Salant .40	5.5 12 28 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
10¼ 5	Sambos	+ 262 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅜
15⅝ 12½	SDieGs 1.52	12. 7 135 12¾ 12½ 12½
18¼ 12½	SJuanR 1.45t	9.1 13 277 15⅞ 14⅞ 15⅝+ ⅜
45½ 17	Sanders .50	1.2 17 688 41¾ 41⅜ 41¾
72. 33	SFeInd 2.60	3.9 8 316 66⅝ 64½ 66⅝+2⅝
19⅝ 9	SFein pf .50	2.9 1 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜+ ⅛
45⅝ 18¼	SFeInt .72	1.6 75 787 44½ 41 44½+3½
9¼ 6½	SoulRE	26 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
11¾ 6½	SavASIp .05e	.4 12 61 11¼ 10⅞ 11¼+ ⅜
13⅜ 8¼	SavOnD .50	4.5 7 103 11½ 11 11⅛— ⅛
11⅝ 9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11. 6 22 10⅝ 10¼ 10½+ ⅛
12¼ 9⅝	SavE pf1.28	13. 8 9⅝ 9⅜ 9⅝
19⅝ 12⅝	Savin .70	4.3 4 148 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼+ ⅛
23¼ 19	Savin pf1.50	7.7 1 19½ 19½ 19½
9⅝ 4⅝	Saxon	8 284 6½ 6¼ 6⅜— ¼
6⅛ 3⅛	Schaefer	33 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
38½ 27½	SchrPlo 1.44	3.9 9 1612 37 35⅝ 36¾+1⅜
13⅜ 7¾	Schlitz	427 8 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
115⅝ 66¾	Schimb s1.10	.9 23 1207 u121 115⅝ 120 +4¾
45⅝ 25½	SciAtla s.18	.4 22 84 43 42⅛ 43 +1
27¼ 18¼	SCOA 1.08	4.8 6 61 22½ 21¼ 22½+1¼
7⅛ 4⅝	ScotLad .05e	.6 8 663 u 8 7½ 7⅞+ ⅜
30⅞ 22	ScotFet 1.80	7.4 5 36 24⅝ 24⅜ 24⅜— ⅛
27¾ 18	ScottF .80	3.3 8 177 24⅞ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
22⅛ 16	ScottP 1	4.9 6 x1016 20⅜ 19⅞ 20⅜+ ⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
19¾ 10⅝	Scottys .44	2.3 10 21 19 18⅝ 19 + ¼
21½ 17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.5 5 56 17⅞ 17½ 17⅞+ ⅛
11½ 8	Scudder	21 59 11¼ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
9⅞ 8¼	Scud pf .90e	11. 28 8½ 8½ 8½
13⅜ 9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	15. 27 10¼ 10 10 — ⅛
22¼ 14⅜	SeaCont .42	2.5 5 120 17¼ 17 17 — ¼
37½ 24½	SeabCL 2.20	6.4 4 178 34⅞ 34 34¼+ ¼
18¼ 10	SeaWA	10 148 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
31⅞ 24⅝	Seatst 1.12	4.0 6 115 28⅛ 27¾ 27⅞+ ⅛
51½ 28	Seagrm 1.10	2.3 15 244 47⅝ 47 47½+ ⅛
23 14⅝	Seagrv .27e	1.4 6 5 20 19⅞ 19⅞— ⅛
19¼ 14	SealAir n.44	2.8 8 39 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅜
32⅞ 19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.9 5 10 22⅛ 21⅞ 22
23⅝ 11½	SearleG .52	2.2 14 2016 u23⅜ 22⅞ 23½+ ¾
21⅞ 16⅝	Sears 1.36	8.0 6 x3044 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
9 4½	Seatrain	2052 9 8¼ 9 + ¾
34¼ 25¾	SecPac n1.80	6.5 5 79 28 27½ 27⅝— ½
71¼ 24½	Sedco .72	.9 44 339 u77 70 76⅝+6⅞
14 8	SeigLt 1.20	13. 15 11 9⅝ 9½ 9½
10⅝ 7⅝	SvCpInt .34	3.7 5 21 9¼ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
18⅝ 12½	Shaklee .80	4.8 5 157 16⅞ 16½ 16⅝
49 26⅝	Shapell .15	.3 5 1 46½ 46½ 46½
35½ 9⅝	ShearL .60	1.7 6 71 34⅝ 33½ 34⅝+1⅛
76 32½	ShellOil 2.40	3.4 10 848 70¾ 68 70½+3
36½ 27	ShellT s3.27t	9.1 5 658 35¾ 34½ 35¾+1½
11⅝ 6⅞	ShelGlo .30	4.2 6 38 7¼ 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
17⅞ 12⅞	ShelG pf1.35	10. 6 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
15⅝ 10⅞	ShelG pf1.40	12. 2 11¼ 11¼ 11¼+ ¼
39 29⅝	ShelG pf 3	10. 1 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
36⅝ 20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.5 18 431 32⅝ 31 32¾+1½
57 44⅝	Shrw pf 4.40	8.5 z350 52 51 52 +1
14¼ 11¾	SierPac 1.34	11. 6 135 11⅞ 11¾ 11⅞
46⅞ 20½	Signal 1	2.4 8 2014 41⅞ 40⅞ 41⅜+ ¼
38½ 30⅝	Signode 1.72	4.6 7 44 37 37 37 — ¼
20⅜ 11	SimPrec .28	1.9 11 85 14⅞ 14⅛ 14⅝
13¾ 8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.9 11 366 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
14⅝ 7½	Singer	135 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅛
33 23⅝	Singr pf3.50	13. 9 26¼ 25¾ 26 — ⅛
13⅝ 9¼	Skyline .48	3.9 14 110 12⅜ 11¾ 12⅜+ ⅜
22¼ 16¼	SmithA 1.40	7.4 3 38 20 19 19 —1
85 43½	Smithln 1.12	1.4 15 401 78⅞ 76⅞ 78¾+1⅞
65⅛ 38⅝	Smtkln s1.66	2.9 15 1710 56½ 55⅝ 56½+1½
22½ 18½	Smucker 1.10	5.5 6 2 20 20 20
29 20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.3 11 585 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼
10⅜ 6⅝	SonyCp .10e	1.4 21 512 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
22½ 16½	SooLine 1.79i	8.4 6 24 21¼ 20½ 21¼+ ¾
5¼ 3⅛	SoAtlFn	20 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅜+ ⅛
17⅞ 13½	SCrEG 1.74	13. 7 120 13⅞ 13½ 13½— ⅛
22⅝ 16⅝	SoJerln 1.74	7.7 8 8 u22½ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
64⅛ 38	Soutdwn .60	.9 8 95 u68⅞ 65⅝ 68¼+4⅛
17 12⅛	SoetBk .88	6.0 5 106 14⅞ 14½ 14⅝
9⅞ 6⅛	SoetPS s.07e	1.0 5 13 7¼ 7 7¼+ ¼
27⅞ 21⅞	SCalEd 2.72	12. 5 686 22⅛ 21⅞ 22⅛

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅝ 11	SouthCo 1.54	14. 7 1011 11¼ 11 11⅛
19¾ 14⅞	SoInGE 1.68	11. 7 45 15⅛ 14⅞ 15 — ⅛
61⅞ 33¾	SoNRes 1.50	2.6 11 163 58½ 57⅜ 58½+ ⅛
41 32⅞	SNETel 3.60	11. 6 24 33 d32⅞ 32⅞— ⅛
47½ 27	SouPac 2.60	5.9 7 258 44 42⅞ 44 + ⅜
66 47¾	SouRy 3.68	6.0 6 49 61¼ 60⅝ 61¼+ ¾
28⅝ 24¼	SoRy pf2.60	11. 1 24¼ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
38⅜ 21½	SoUnCo 1.92	5.3 9 5 36⅝ 36 36⅛+ ⅜
32 25⅝	Soulind .84b	3.2 7 132 26⅝ 26 26 — ½
76 34¼	SouRoyl s	30 247 70 64⅝ 70 +5
2½ 1¼	Soumrk	1 52 2 1⅞ 1⅞
26 16¼	SwtAir s.28	1.4 6 88 20⅝ 20½ 20½— ⅛
26¼ 20⅝	SwtBsh 1.40	5.5 7 143 26 25¼ 25¼—1
24 14	SwtFore .40	2.1 5 160 18⅞ 18 18⅞+ ¾
13½ 10	SwtGas n1.10	9.2 8 101 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 — ⅛
14⅜ 9¼	SwtPS 1.28	13. 7 262 10 9⅞ 10
28¾ 11⅞	Sparton .80	3.6 7 14 22¾ 22⅛ 22⅛
43⅝ 20¼	SpectPh	21 152 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝+1⅛
18 12⅝	SperHut 1	6.7 5 29 15 14¾ 15 + ⅛
35¼ 30	SperHu pf 3	9.4 20 31¾ 31⅜ 31⅜
60⅝ 42¾	Sperry 1.56	2.8 8 540 55½ 54⅞ 55½+ ⅝
19¼ 14	Springs 1.20	6.7 4 3 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅞+ ⅛
25½ 20	SquarD 1.60	7.3 7 158 22 21⅝ 21⅞+ ¾
39¼ 27	Squibb 1.14	3.3 13 896 34⅞ 34 34⅛+ ⅜
16¼ 11⅛	StaRite .70	5.1 7 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
48 20	Staley 1	2.3 22 212 44⅛ 43 44⅛+1¼
33⅝ 21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.3 9 1789 28⅞ 28 28⅛— ⅜
48½ 36½	StdBr pf3.50	8.9 z300 39¼ 39¼ 39¼
28⅛ 19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.8 8 32 22⅞ 22⅞ 22⅞— ¼
18⅜ 10⅛	StdMotA .64	6.2 4 23 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
75½ 44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	4.3 7 3726 74½ 70 74¼+4⅝
111⅝ 53⅛	StOInd 3.60	3.2 11 1544 111⅝ 105¾ 111 +6
110¼ 44⅞	StOilOh 2	1.8 11 648 109⅞ 105⅝ 109⅞+4
12⅜ 7⅝	StPacCp .60	5.9 4 8 10¼ 10⅛ 10¼
19½ 15	Standex .85	5.2 6 11 16⅛ 16⅛ 16¼
46 23½	StanW 1.24	3.0 10 261 40¾ 40 40¾+ ½
38½ 26¾	Starret 1.48	4.2 6 8 36 35½ 35½+ ¼
6⅛ 4¼	StMutInv	10 85 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
17 8⅛	StaMSe 1.08	13. 53 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ¼
25 16⅝	StaufCh s1.10	5.9 6 1343 18⅞ 17 18⅞+1⅞
4⅝ 3⅛	Steego .12b	3.1 7 2 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
11¼ 9⅝	Sterchl .68	6.6 5 7 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
9½ 6½	SterlBco .66	9.3 10 10 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
21⅜ 15⅝	SterlDg .84	4.7 10 773 17⅞ 17¼ 17⅞+ ⅜
25½ 17	Sterndnt .60	3.4 7 81 18⅛ 17⅝ 17¾— ⅛
16½ 13	StevnJ 1.20b	7.6 4 93 15⅞ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
41⅜ 26½	StewWa s1.88	6.0 7 39 31½ 31 31¼+ ¼
37⅜ 23⅞	StokVC 1.48	5.4 7 9 27½ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
50⅛ 37⅞	StoneW 2.75	5.6 9 4 49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝+ ⅛
29⅞ 18	StonCon .72	3.1 9 8 23⅝ 23½ 23⅝
20¼ 14⅛	StopShp 1.20	7.6 4 20 15⅞ 15¾ 15⅞
23⅛ 13¼	StorTec s	10 1343 16⅝ 15½ 16¼+ ⅞
33⅝ 21¾	Storer s .72	2.5 10 62 29½ 29⅛ 29⅝
17⅞ 12⅛	StridRit 1.16	8.5 9 9 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅜
4⅞ 2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.0 6 36 4 3⅞ 4
42⅛ 19½	SubPrG 1.44	3.7 7 92 39 38⅝ 39 + ⅜
32¾ 23	SunChm s.60	2.1 5 107 29⅛ 29 29 — ⅛
28⅝ 18⅝	SunEl .72	3.1 10 57 23⅝ 23 23⅛— ⅛
88⅝ 43½	SunCo 3	3.6 7 330 83 78¼ 83 +5
91⅝ 44⅝	SunC pf 2.25	2.6 2 85 84½ 85 +4¾
25 16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	7.8 10 429 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛
46½ 21¾	Sundstr 1.40	3.3 11 460 43½ 42½ 42½— ¾

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
110 55	Sunds pf3.50	3.4 1 103 103 103 —2
41¼ 12⅝	SunsM .40	1.0 18 835 38⅞ 35¼ 38⅝+1½
24 16⅝	SuprVal .66	2.9 10 x108 23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ¼
172 99	SuprOil s.70	.4 18 425 u173¼ 168 173¼+7⅝
19⅛ 11½	SupmkG .48	3.1 5 30 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜+ ⅛
6⅞ 3⅛	Supsco	65 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
22⅜ 17½	Swank 1.40a	7.2 5 28 19½ 19½ 19½
24¾ 15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.4 8 95 17⅛ 16⅞ 17
40 29¼	Sybrn pf2.40	7.7 11 31 31 31 — ¾
	— T—T—T —	
29⅝ 11¼	TRE s 1	3.7 13 263 26¾ 25⅞ 26¾+ ¾
48½ 33⅛	TRW 2	4.7 7 386 43⅝ 42½ 42¾+ ½
105 73½	TRW pf 4.40	4.8 6 92½ 92½ 92½+ ⅜
98 63¾	TRW pr4.50	5.7 4 79 79 79 +1
35¼ 19¾	TaftBrd .76	2.4 9 69 31¾ 31½ 31½— ¼
11¾ 2½	Talcott	26 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
11¼ 5⅞	Talley	9 78 6⅛ d 5⅞ 6
11⅛ 8½	Talley pf 1	11. 6 9 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
19½ 14⅝	TampE 1.44	9.8 7 117 14⅝ d14½ 14⅝— ⅛
33⅜ 17⅞	Tandy	9 948 u34 32⅝ 34 +1¼
6⅞ 3⅛	Tandycft n	6 47 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ⅛
31⅞ 10⅞	Tcbncolr .72	2.5 7 285 29 28¼ 28⅝+ ¼
18⅝ 11⅛	Technicn	15 27 16½ 16⅛ 16½+ ¼
64⅝ 46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.4 13 207 62 61½ 61⅝— ⅛
18 8⅜	Telcom .70	5.2 4 313 14¼ 13 13½—1⅛
11¼ 4	Telecor 6.60c	21 5½ 5⅜ 5½
154½ 110¼	Teledn 9.92t	6.6 5 677 152 149¼ 149¼—1⅝
27 12	Telprmt	22 216 24 23½ 23½— ⅛
6¼ 3¼	Telex	33 247 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
45½ 29¼	Tenneco 2.40	5.7 8 1317 42⅜ 41⅛ 42¼+1⅛
88¼ 68¾	Tenc pr 7.40	11. 4 69⅝ 69 69
44⅝ 15⅝	Teradyn	21 191 44¼ 42⅜ 44 +1⅜
27⅞ 9	Tesoro	4 2059 26¼ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅜
48 20⅞	Tesor pf2.16	4.8 125 45⅝ 44¼ 45⅛+1⅞
40¼ 24	Texaco 2.40	6.1 6 5018 39⅝ 37⅝ 39⅛+1½
48⅝ 36	TexCm 1.60	3.5 8 43 46 45½ 45½— ¾
79½ 38½	TexEst 2.70	3.7 10 311 73⅛ 71½ 73½+2
27⅛ 22⅞	TxET pf2.40	11. 2 22⅛ d22½ 22½— ⅜
28¾ 24	TxET pf2.87	12. 4 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
35 22¾	TexGT s1.46	4.3 9 165 34 33½ 34 + ⅜
25 16¼	Texind .60	2.7 4 38 22⅜ 22½ 22½+ ⅛
108⅛ 78	Texinst 2	2.0 13 650 102 100⅞ 101½+ ¼
23⅛ 8½	Texint	624 21⅝ 20⅝ 21⅜+ ⅜
46½ 30	TexOGs s.24	.5 18 789 44 42 44 +1⅝
117 45½	TxPcLd .55e	.5 31 10 109 107⅛ 109
20⅛ 15¼	TexUtil 1.76	11. 6 2250 15⅝ 15⅜ 15½+ ⅛
53⅝ 21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	2.4 12 520 49⅝ 47⅜ 49⅛+1⅛
85 40	Texgif pf 3	3.9 4 77 76 77 +1
9⅛ 3⅛	Texfi Ind	110 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝
30 22¾	Textron 1.80	6.3 6 583 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝— ⅜
32½ 24½	Textr pf2.08	6.8 11 30⅜ 30½ 30⅜— ¼
26¼ 20¼	Textr pf1.40	5.6 15 25¼ 25 25 — ½
58 31⅛	Thiokol 1.55	2.8 8 37 54⅝ 54⅜ 54½+ ⅛
47⅜ 38½	ThmBet 1.72	3.7 12 40 46⅝ 46 46¼— ½
13⅜ 8⅞	Thomln .56b	5.4 5 65 10⅞ 9¾ 10⅜+ ¾
32⅜ 22¾	ThmJW 1.80	5.7 7 9 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅝+ ⅛
17¼ 10⅛	Thrifty .72	6.2 8 52 11⅝ 11¼ 11⅝+ ⅛
42½ 20⅛	Tidwatr .90	2.3 14 63 38⅝ 36¾ 38⅝+1⅝
27¾ 16½	Tigerlnt .80	3.5 8 149 23 22¾ 23 + ¼
53⅛ 35⅜	Timeln 1.66	3.1 10 157 53 52⅝ 53 + ⅜
38¼ 26½	Timl ptB1.57	4.2 2 37¼ 37¼ 37¼+ ⅜
39⅝ 28	TimesM 1.44	3.9 8 160 36½ 36⅛ 36½+ ¼

12 Month High Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close
63½ 48¼	Timkn 3a	5.2 6 19 57⅝ 56⅝ 57¼— ¼
46½ 21¾	ToddSh	6 84 36⅞ 35 36¼— ½
25⅝ 15	Tokheim .70	3.3 10 73 21⅜ 20⅝ 21 — ⅝
22⅞ 17	TolEdis 2.20	13. 6 158 17⅛ d16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
23½ 16½	TolEd pf2.36	14. 13 16½ d16¼ 16½
21⅝ 16	TolEd pf2.21	14. 29 16¼ 16 16
15⅞ 8½	TonkaCp	7 126 14⅞ 14 14½+1⅛
29⅝ 16¾	ToroCo .88	5.1 6 92 17¾ 17⅛ 17⅛
31¼ 26¼	Tosco n	1023 28⅝ 27⅛ 28¼+ ⅜
30⅞ 18⅞	ToyRUs n	12 105 26⅞ 25⅞ 26 — ⅛
35¾ 15⅜	Tracor s.40	1.3 11 279 30⅛ 30⅜ 30⅝+ ⅛
23½ 16¼	Trane 1.04	4.8 8 244 22 21¼ 21¾+ ¼
38⅝ 28⅝	TranUn 2.36	6.3 8 42 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅜— ⅛
27⅝ 13⅞	TW Corp	8 1044 15½ 15 15¼+ ⅛
7⅝ 4	TW Cp wt	146 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
21¼ 15	TWC pf 2	13. 3 15 d14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
17 12¼	TWC pf 1.90	15. 54 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ¼
32⅜ 20⅝	TWC pf 2.66	13. 31 21⅜ 21 21¼+ ¼
20⅛ 16	Transm 1.12	6.4 5 331 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ¼
21⅞ 16	Tranlnc 2.04	13. 30 16⅛ d15⅝ 16
48⅞ 23	Transco 1.24	2.9 14 373 42⅞ 41⅜ 42⅞+ ⅞
58½ 50¼	Transco pf3.87	5.5 25 56¼ 55½ 56¼+1⅛
14½ 6⅝	Transcn .60	8.0 13 51 7½ 7¼ 7½+ ¼
100⅝ 84⅝	TrG pf 10.32	12. z40 85¼ 85¼ 85¼—1⅜
93½ 75	TrGP pf8.64	12. z70 74 d74 74 —1
25½ 18¼	TrGP pf2.50	14. 13 18¼ d18 18¼
18⅛ 10⅞	TrnsOh .40b	3.5 3 7 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
27½ 19¼	Tranwy 1.80	7.3 5 16 24¾ 24½ 24¾
44⅞ 33	Travlrs 2.48	6.2 4 801 40 39⅞ 40 + ⅛
21¼ 16⅝	TriCon 2.14e	11. 110 19⅞ 19½ 19⅞+ ⅛
29¼ 23	TriCn pf2.50	11. 8 23 23 23
4 2⅝	TriSoM	5 64 3½ 3½ 3½
11⅞ 7⅝	TriaInd .20r	3.5 6 15 8⅝ 8½ 8½
24⅝ 16¾	TriaPc 1	4.5 8 106 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼— ¼
17¼ 7½	Trico .20	1.3 14 55 15½ 15⅜ 15½
30½ 16⅛	Trintyln s.60	2.1 14 323 28⅝ 27¼ 28½+ ⅜
17½ 12⅞	TucsEP 1.52	12. 6 431 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 — ¼
53 34⅜	TCFox 1.40a	3.0 36 432 47⅞ 45½ 46¼—1⅜
22⅛ 17¾	TwinDs 1.10	5.9 5 10 18⅞ 18½ 18½— ⅜
37½ 16¼	TycoLab 1	2.9 8 187 34¾ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ⅜
17⅜ 14	TylerCp .50	3.3 7 124 15⅛ 15 15¼
56¼ 31¼	Tymshr	19 99 56⅛ 55⅝ 56 + ⅜
	— U—U—U —	
29⅛ 19½	UAL 1	4.8 1261 21 20½ 20¾+ ½
28⅝ 17½	UGI 1.76	6.3 9 56 28⅛ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
28 22¾	UGI pf 2.75	11. z300 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 12	UMC 1.20	8.8 6 15 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
29¼ 16¼	UNCRes .50	2.2 8 124 22⅞ 22¼ 22⅝— ½
39½ 20½	UVInd 78c	6 294 26¼ 26 26⅛— ⅛
15⅞ 10¼	Unarco .88	6.2 5 14 14¼ 14⅛ 14⅛
67¼ 56⅜	UnINV 4.40e	7.1 5 25 62 62 62 — ⅛
52½ 41¼	UComp 2.60	5.5 8 88 47⅛ 46⅜ 47⅛+ ⅛
47⅞ 35⅝	UnCarb 3	6.8 5 599 44⅝ 42¾ 44⅝+1
13¾ 8⅝	UnComr .20	2.2 129 9¼ 9 9¼+ ⅛
9⅞ 4⅞	UnionCp .32t	5.3 6 231 6½ 6 6 — ⅜
14½ 11¼	UnElec 1.44	13. 7 211 11⅜ d11 11¼— ⅛
35 27½	UnEl pf 3.50	13. z220 28 d27 28 + ½
41 31½	UnEl pf 4	13. z20 31½ 31½ 31½
45¼ 33	UnEl pf4.50	13. z310 35⅛ 35 35 — ⅛
79¾ 60	UnEl pfL 8	13. z100 60 60 60

(Continued on Page 10)

Tokyo Exchange

February 20, 1980

	Yen		Yen
em.	770	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	195
ass	355	Mitsubi Chem.	225
	650	Mitsubi Corp.	719
Print	535	Mitsubi Elec	286
k	411	Mitsui Co.	378
to	517	Mitsukoshi	438
	259	Nippon Elec.	407
otor	610	Nippon Steel	N.A.
	456	Sharp	601
	156	Sony Corp	1,490
r L.	2,580	Sumitomo Bank	412
El. Pwr.	895	Sumitomo Chem.	139
p	396	Sumitomo Metal	159
kl Steel	142	Taisho Marine	277
wery	405	Takeda	511
u	346	Teijin	155
	361	Tokyo Marine	628
L Ind.	716	Toray	240
. Wks	546	Toyota	829

ex : 471.94 ; Previous : 467.64
DJ Index : 6,866.01 ; Previous : 6,763.89

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

February 20, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 13/16 - 14 15/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	3⅝ - 3⅞	18 - 18⅛	12⅜ - 12⅝
2 M.	15¼ - 15⅜	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	18¼ - 18½	12½ - 12¾
3 M.	15 11/16 - 15 13/16	8 11/16 - 8 13/16	5⅛ - 5⅜	18⅜ - 18⅝	12⅝ - 12⅞
6 M.	15 15/16 - 16 1/16	8⅞ - 9	5 3/16 - 5/16	17⅞ - 18⅛	13 - 13¼
1 Y.	15⅜ - 15⅝	8⅞ - 9	5⅜ - 5½	17 - 17¼	13⅛ - 13⅜

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, February 20, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	78¾	79¾
Argentina 9⅝-84	77	78
Ashland 7½-82	90½	91½
Australia 8¾-91	73½	74½
Australia 8¼-92	68¼	69¼
Avco 10¼-87	75½	77½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	81	82
Barclays 8½-92	67¾	68¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	76½	77½
Bell Can 7¾-87	71¾	72¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	79½	80½
BFCE 8¾-83	87¼	88¼
Canpac 9¾-89	76¼	77¼
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	79½	80½
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	76	77
Charbongs 8⅝-81	94¼	95¼
CNT 9½-86	82¼	83¼
Comalco 10¾-91	79	80
Cons. Foods 7½-91	71	73
Continental 9⅜-86	79¼	80¼
Dome Pet. 10-94	70	71
Dominion 10¼-84	85½	86½
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	72½	73½
DSM 8⅝-88	77¾	78¼
E E C 8¼-82	88½	89½
E E C 7¾-84	79¼	80¼
E C S 9-93	70	71
E C S 8¾-97	65¾	66¾
EdF 9⅝-86	83	84
E I B 8-84	80¼	81¾
E I B 8¾-93	66½	67½
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	85¼	86¼
Eurofima 8½-83	85¾	86¾
E D C 9¾-84	85	86
Finland 9½-86	81½	82½
Genstar 10-89	77¾	78¾
GMAC 9¼-86	78½	79½
Gotaverken 8¼-87	74	75
Gould 9¾-85	82¾	83¾
GTE 9¾-89	75½	76½
GulfWest 9¾-84	80	82
Home Oil 9½-86	84	81
Hudson Bay 10-94	75¼	76¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	88	90
I T T 9½-89	74¾	75¾
Kennecott 9½-86	75½	76½
Kidde W. 8½-85	77	78
Kockums 8-83	89	90
Manitoba 8¾-83	86	87
Manitoba 9½-89	76¾	77¾
Michelin 10-94	74¾	75¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	80	81
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	87½	88½
NBrunswick 9-83	87	88
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	72	73
Newfoundld 10-94	70½	71½
NZealand 8½-83	85½	86½
Norskhyd 8½-92	70¼	71¼
Norway 9½-84	85½	86½
NScotia 9⅜-89	76	77
Occidental 10¼-84	84½	85½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	73¼	74¼
Penney JC 8½-83	83¼	84¼
Pennwalt 9¾-84	83	84
Pepsico 9¼-84	85¼	86¼
Portland 10-84	84½	85½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	67¾	68¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	65½	66½
Soabscania 8½-89	68¼	69¼
Shell 8-86	80	81
Shell 7½-87	79	80
Stind 8⅝-88	81	82
StatOil 9⅝-89	77¼	78¼
Sweden 9¾-84	86	87
Transocean 8-86	85¾	86¾
Unilever 9¼-87	77¾	78¾
UnOil 7½-87	83	84
UnBls 9-89	74	76
Utah 8-87	82½	83½
Vwagen 7¾-87	71	72
Warner L. 9-84	84	85

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	68½	70½
BBC 4¼-93	92½	94½
Beatrice 6¼-91	87½	89½
Beatrice 4½-92	74½	76½
Beecham 6¾-92	99½	101
Boots 6¾-93	98½	99½
Borden 6¾-91	84½	86½
Borden 5-92	72	74
BroadHale 4¾-87	63½	65½
Canon 6¾-94	101½	103
Carnation 4-88	64	66
CIBA G. 4-94	86	88
Coke Bott. 6¼-93	75½	77½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	135½	137½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	108½	110½
Cumminf 6¼-86	77	79
Dartind 4¾-87	70	72
EastKodak 4½-88	70½	72½
Ford 6-86	76	78
Ford 5-88	66	68
Galveston 8¾-94	124	126
GenElec 4¼-87	79½	81½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	64½	66½
GulWestn 5-88	104	106
Honda 5½-89	98½	100
Honeywell 6-86	87½	89½
ICI 6¾-97	106	107
INA 6-97	95½	97½
ISE 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4¾-87	65	67
Lear 8-89	114	116
MorganJP 4¼-87	81½	83½
Nabisco 5¾-88	91	93
OwensIll 4½-87	104½	106½
PenneyJC 4½-87	65	67
RCA 5-88	67	69
Revlon 4¾-87	98½	100½
Sperry 4¼-88	104	106
Squibb 4¼-87	75½	77½
Texaco 4½-88	89	91
Texas 7½-93	72	74
Tyco 8½-88	152	154
UBS 5-89	104	106
UnCarb 4¾-82	89	91
WarnLamb 4½-87	67½	69½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	65	67
Xerox 5-88	68½	70½

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	88.268	73.486
Previous	88.365	72.714

European Markets

Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	25.40	Guinness	0.95
Heln	78.50	Hawker-Sidd	1.74
bank	290.50	Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.98
ank	61.30	Imps	0.83½
Rub	4.37	Marks & Spen.	0.98
	27.10	Metal Box	2.48
en	67.80	Plessey	1.37
	45.10	Randfontein	$72.00
vens	22.40	Rank Org.	2.18
	70.20	Royal Dutch	38.00
edder	114.50	R.T.Z.	4.38
ed	53.50	Shell	3.74
s	20.00	Thorn (A)	3.16
	176.50	Tube Invest.	2.98
	155.00	Ultramar	4.90
to	105.70	Union Carb.	$15.00
Dutch	166.10	Vickers	1.27
er	118.90	War L.3½	32⅝
mmer	224.90	West Deep	$40.00
Stork	34.50	West Drief	$78½
		West Hold	$63.00
		Woolworth	0.64
		ZCI	0.44

Index : 85.20 ; us : 85.28
F.T. 30 Index : 458.38 Previous : 461.80

Brussels / Milan

Brussels		Milan	
	2,130	Bastogi	697.00
.lamb)	1,650	ERBA	2,864.00
il	338	ErcMorelli	398.00
bel	5,790	Fiat	2,028.00
o-BM	2,520	Finsider	89.80
n	3,155	Generali	50,970.00
ra	4,090	IFI	2,645
wort	930	Italgas	819.50
nerale	1,715	Italsider	257.00
	2,450	La Rinas	135.00
lare	970	Montedis	184.25
		Olivetti	1,670.00
		Pirelli	2,105.00
		Snia Visco	658.00

Index : 157.62 ; s : 159.43
BCI Index : 95.88 Previous : 94.84

Frankfurt / Paris

Frankfurt		Paris	
	38.90		
	147.20		
	126.50		
zbnk	178.50		
mmi	52.90	Air Liquide	519.00
	266.60	BSN	1,024.00
	137.80	Carrefour	1,810.00
e Bnk	262.50	Cim Lafarge	251.00
r Bnk	189.60	Cie Bancaire	364.00
	123.30	CFP	284.00
	36.10	CGE	359.00
	238.00	CCF	160.00
	190.80	Elf-Aquitaine	1,501.00
	227.00	Ferodo	335.00
sa	74.50	Gen Occident	315.00
man	131.50	Imetal	113.00
sell.	279.00	L Oreal	720.00
nonn	126.00	Mach Bull	69.00
w	194.50	Michelin	814.00
	200.00	Moet Henn	540.00
	275.00	Moulinex	82.05
	86.80	Paribas	231.00
	157.00	PUK	108.90
	155.70	Penarroya	115.00
gen	185.30	Perrier	282.50
		Peugeot	262.00
		Rh Poulenc	136.50
		Sacilor	29.28
		St Gobain	134.10
		Suez	284.00
		Telemecan	830.00
		Thomson	226.90
		Usinor	15.00

Index: 148.84 ; : 141.23
Agefi Index : 139.61 Previous : 139.88

London / Zurich

London		Zurich	
n Cp	$13¾		
n	8.85		
l Bnk	4.43		
l Gp	1.25		
	1.16		
	1.81		
	1.75		
	2.38		
l	0.48	Alusuisse	1,345
	4.02	Buehrle	2,880
	2.22	B Boveri	1,860
d	1.73	Cib Geigy	1,255
Sc.	0.59½	Cr Suisse	2,480
d Fds	5.01	Fisher	860
ds	8.75	HofRochN	6,275
D	$11⅜	Nestle	3,520
	1.97	Sandoz	4,075
	0.66	Ste B. Suisse	426
ied	57¼	Sulzer	2,920
	3.82	U.B. Suisse	3,790
	2.55		
	2.42		
	3.86		

SBC Index : 347.70 Previous : 347.70

European Gold Markets

February 20, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
	625.00	606.00	—46.25
	632.50	610.50	—46.50
5 kilo)	633.44	635.72	—17.24

morning and afternoon fixings for nd Paris, opening and closing prices ich.

lars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Feb 80	May 80	Aug 80
400 8.00	— —	— —
100 7.00	42.00 48.00	— —
— —	35.00-41.00	— —
— —	26.00 30.00	48.00-56.00
—	21.00 25.00	40.00-46.00

Gold Trading 635.00-640.00

eurs White Weld S.A.
du Mont-Blanc
Geneva 1, Switzerland
Telex 28.305

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 20, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 657.90
—(d) Conbar	SF 664.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 705.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 816.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.65
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.13
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$11.65
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$9.02
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£95.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$22.46
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.78
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$28.76
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 306.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 561.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 58.25
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 64.75
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 111.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 514.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 115.75
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 18.40
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 60.50
EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:	
—(d) Earnex Fd	$2.29
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$36.48*
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$68.88
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd	$20.90
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$35.48
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$69.28
—(w) Fidelity World Fd	$20.81
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£4.29
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£8.39
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£18.39
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$45.56
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$12.98
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.65
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$10.20
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$13.79
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$12.92
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$70.50
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$26.91
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 477.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 277.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.92
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$48.08
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parton Sw. R Est	SF 1,506.00
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,010.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 357.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 53.25
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 323.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 242.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 60.50
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 74.08
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 34.00
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 54.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.50
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 140.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 104.25
—(d) Globinvest	SF 59.25
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.25
—(d) Romaloc-Invest	SF 417.00
—(d) Sofit South Afr Sh	SF 348.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 206.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 35.35
—(d) Unifonds	DM 16.20
—(d) Unirak	DM 48.94
—(d) Uniglobal	DM 62.50
—(d) Unispecial 1	DM 61.35
—(d) Europafonds	DM 23.03

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$11.41
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$998.69
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.82
(w) Austral. Select Fd	$1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 110.30
(w) CAMIT	$10.32*
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$16.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,369.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$285.98
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.96
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,228.65
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.38
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.85
(w) D.G.C.	$52.23
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$0.12
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$22.21
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$27.33
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,131.08
(w) First Eagle Fund	$6,468.33
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$238.96
(w) Forsalex Issue Pr	SF 151.10
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 65.25
(d) Fondifalia	$17.81
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 37.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 5.63
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$439.43
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$112.54
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$121.94
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.74
(w) Intermarket Fund	$173.49
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$20.99
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$7.88
(d) Invesia DWS	DM 33.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$59.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$12.19
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.58
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$83.49
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$41.42
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,384.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$14.66
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$29.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$70.13
(w) Luxfund	$33.99
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V.	Cons 10.35
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$13.16
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.63*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.86*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$91.41
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$35.47
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,077.62
(d) Renta Fund	$59.64
(d) Rentinvest	LF 767.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.10
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.99
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 52.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$17.21
(w) SMR Special Fund	DM 89.30
(w) Talent Global Fund	$14.75
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$51.82
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$71.13
(w) Transpacific Fund	$32.04
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 50.86
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$4.05
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$102.01
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$458.10
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$18.35
(w) Worldwide Securities	$102.31
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,134.945/3

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N C - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

Excerpts from the Annual Report for the fiscal year from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979.

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA

Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA
44.4 % 100 %
Banque Bruxelles Lambert Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert

Combined asset strength

	September 30, 1979 BF millions		September 30, 1979 in %		September 30, 1978 (restated) BF millions		September 30, 1978 in %	
Corporate premises, furniture, equipment		10,605.3		19.2		10,116.1		20.9
Companies carried at equity in net assets	5,181.4		9.4		4,540.0		9.4	
Investment portfolio	16,832.8		30.4		11,558.6		23.8	
		22,014.2		39.8		16,098.6		33.2
Railroad equipment		11,265.4		20.4		10,801.7		22.3
Land and real estate developments		3,422.6		6.2		2,950.0		6.1
Receivables		2,353.6		4.2		1,742.0		3.6
Cash and equivalents		1,010.9		1.8		446.6		0.9
Other assets		1,247.2		2.3		1,023.0		2.1
Current banking and financial assets	626,295.1				529,423.7			
Less: current banking and financial liabilities	(622,942.7)				(524,113.1)			
Net current banking and financial assets		3,352.4		6.1		5,310.6		10.9
Combined assets		55,271.6		100.0		48,488.6		100.0
Less: short-term debt		(5,392.6)		(9.8)		(4,520.9)		(9.3)
Capital invested		49,879.0		90.2		43,967.7		90.7
Less: long-term debt		(11,613.2)		(21.0)		(10,889.9)		(22.5)
Net assets		38,265.8		69.2		33,077.8		68.2
attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA	21,416.3		38.7		16,786.5		34.6	
attributable to minority interests	16,849.5		30.5		16,291.3		33.6	

Asset breakdown

The figures in the tables below are the result of a first attempt to break down assets and results of the group by business segment. They are percentage figures.

	Assets: Combined assets	Assets: Net assets	Results: Cash-flow	Results: Net income
Banking and leasing	29.8	37.3	63.2	55.9
Broadcasting	17.1	24.5	8.2	18.2
Railroad cars and containers	24.7	18.3	22.5	26.5
Real estate in Belgium and the United States	7.0	7.2	5.7	12.6
Trading	1.0	0.9	3.0	6.5
Other segments, non-allocatable liabilities and expenses	20.4	11.8	(2.6)	(19.7)
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The breakdown of net assets and results attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA and to others was as follows:

	Net assets: GBL	Net assets: others	Cash-flow: GBL	Cash-flow: others	Net income: GBL	Net income: others
Banking and leasing	41.4	58.6	42.5	57.5	39.7	60.3
Broadcasting	49.2	50.8	47.4	52.6	47.4	52.6
Railroad cars and containers	70.7	29.3	74.4	25.6	69.4	30.6
Real estate in Belgium and the United States	100.0	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
Trading	98.4	1.6	97.6	2.4	98.4	1.6
Other segments, non-allocatable liabilities and expenses	67.7	32.3	—	—	—	—

Specific liabilities, financial and overhead expenses of Banque Bruxelles Lambert and Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert were allocated to the various business segments. Non-allocatable liabilities, financial and overhead expenses were listed as such and combined with "other segments".
As for Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA, half of these items were included under "banking and leasing", and half under "non-allocatable".
As the "other segments" showed negative results, we have been unable to compute the share attributable to GBL and to others.
These computations will need further refinement in the years ahead.

Summarized below is the asset breakdown per country:

Europe		92 %
Belgium	41 %	
Luxemburg	21 %	
West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	17 %	
France	7 %	
Other European countries	6 %	
America		6 %
Africa		2 %

Net asset value

At the end of September 1979, net assets of the group were valued at BF 38,266 million, compared with BF 33,078 million a year earlier. Net assets attributable to our company totalled BF 21,416 million, as against BF 16,786 million at the end of September 1978. Net assets attributable to others totalled BF 16,849 million, as against 16.291 million.
Net assets per share after the appropriation of income and goodwill excluded were BF 5,354, compared with BF 4,197 on September 30, 1978. Net assets per share prior to the appropriation of income were BF 5,479, as against BF 4,309.

Illustrated below is the breakdown of net assets per share, prior to the appropriation of income, by business segment and by country.

By business segment		By country		
Banking and leasing	BF 1,493	Europe		BF 4,941
Broadcasting	1,170	Belgium	2,195	
Railroad cars and containers	1,255	Luxemburg	882	
Real estate in Belgium and the United States	703	West Germany, Switzerland, Austria	1,217	
Trading	90	France	289	
Other segments	768	Other	358	
		America		421
		Africa		117
	BF 5,479			BF 5,479.

Results

The consolidated cash flow of the group aggregated BF 3,953.3 million. The pro forma figure for the previous 12-month period from October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978 was BF 4,040.3 million.
Consolidated net income after BF 2,165.2 million of amortization, depreciation and provisions was BF 1,788.1 million, BF 845.6 million of which was attributable to Groupe Bruxelles Lambert SA.

Dividend

The Board has recommended a cash dividend of BF 100 after tax, to be paid to the 4 million shares of common stock outstanding.

Copies of the Annual Report are available on request to the Secretary, avenue Marnix 24, 1050 Brussels

Copies of the Annual Reports of Compagnie Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Bruxelles Lambert are available on request to the corporate headquarters of these companies.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
22½	16	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
27½	22½	UnEl pf	2.72	12.		5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
62½	33	UOilCl s	1.30	2.2	10	1073	58⅝	56⅜	58⅝	+2⅞
98	55¾	UPacC	2.80	3.0	12	690	94¾	93⅝	94⅝	+1¼
33½	19⅝	UPac pf	.47	1.4		2	u34	33½	34	+½
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal				336	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
64¾	30¼	Uniroyal pf				z950	31¾	30½	30½	—1¼
14¼	8½	UnBrnd	.25e	1.8	7	298	14	13¾	14	+⅜
13	10⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	11.		11	11	10¾	11	+½
74¾	35½	UEnRs	2.48	3.5	8	54	70½	70	70½	+½
30⅜	18½	UnGrty	.24	1.1	7	112	21⅜	20¾	21¼	+½
25¾	20¼	Ulllum	2.68	13.	5	10	21	20⅞	21	
32⅜	13½	Unitind	.90b	3.1	10	34	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
22	10⅞	Unitinn	.22	1.0	8	51	21¼	20½	21	+¼
12¾	9½	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	24	10⅛	10	10	
7⅜	5	UnMM n				70	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
6½	1⅜	UnPkMn				54	5⅛	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
37⅝	22⅜	UnRefg s	.80a	2.5	4	19	31⅝	31½	31½	
20½	14¾	USFoS	1.82e	9.5		5	19¼	19¼	19¼	+⅛
12½	6½	USAir			3	306	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
26¼	16½	USAir pf	1.87	10.		4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
41¼	31	USFld	2.40	6.3	5	520	38⅛	37¾	38¼	+⅛
37⅝	27	USGyps	2.40	7.5	4	x193	32½	32	32	+⅛
33½	24	USGy pf	1.80	6.5		x5	27¾	27½	27½	—½
17⅛	9	USHom	.52	3.3	4	175	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	—⅛
10½	7⅝	USInd	.76	8.3	5	178	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	3.7	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅞	4⅞	US Rlty				30	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
23⅜	17½	USShoe	1.48	8.4	4	277	17¾	17½	17⅝	
25⅝	16¾	USSteel	1.60	7.8		407	20⅞	20½	20⅝	
37⅜	29½	USTobc	2.08	6.8	8	32	30⅞	30½	30½	+¼
52¾	35¼	UnTech	2.20	4.5	8	918	48⅞	47¾	48⅞	+1
66¼	47½	UTch pf	3.87	6.3		7	61	60½	61	
27⅝	23	UTch pf	2.55	10.		293	24¾	24½	24½	—⅛
21¾	15¾	UniTel	1.52	9.3	6	1026	16⅜	d15⅝	16⅛	+⅜
26½	20⅝	UnIT 2pf	1.50	7.7		1	19½	d19½	19½	—1⅞
39	19½	Unitrod	.50	1.4	14	51	37¼	36½	37	+½
15	6⅞	Univar	.56	4.5	6	139	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+⅛
20	12¼	UnivFd	.96	7.3	9	4	13⅛	13	13⅛	
24½	16⅞	UnLeaf	1.32	6.7	7	100	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
49¾	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.7	9	938	46⅝	46¼	46½	
28	21	USLIFE	.68	2.9	6	82	23⅝	23	23¼	+⅛
10⅝	8	UslifeFd	.96a	12.		20	8	d 7⅞	8	
19½	15⅝	UtaPL	1.76	11.	8	277	16¼	d15¾	15¾	—½
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf	2.80	12.		20	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
		—V—V—V—								
22	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	7.6	5	65	21⅛	21	21	—½
39	17½	VSI Cp	.72	2.3	8	428	31⅝	30⅞	31½	+½
23⅛	10⅛	Valero n				2655	22⅝	21⅞	21½	+¼
9½	5¼	Vallevin	.40	5.2	15	85	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
15	11⅜	VanDrn	1	7.5	4	15	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
35¼	15½	Varian	.40	1.2	12	173	32½	31¾	32½	+¼
15½	7⅝	Varo	.40	2.9	11	78	13¾	13½	13⅝	+⅛
51⅛	17½	Veeco	.60	1.2	15	61	49⅞	46	48⅞	+2⅜
		Veeco wi				28	24¾	23¾	24¾	
6¾	4¼	Vendo				36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅛	9⅝	VestSe	1.36e	14.		73	9⅝	d 9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
45½	25½	Viacom	.32	.8	16	72	40¾	40¼	40⅜	+¼
14⅛	10⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	6	742	10½	10¼	10⅜	
52	40	VaEP pf	5	12.		z150	40⅝	40½	40½	—½
79	58	VaEP pf	7.72	13.		z140	58½	d57½	57½	—½
99	72	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z130	74½	74½	74½	—⅛
28½	21⅛	VaEP pf	2.90	14.		25	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+¼
29¾	11⅛	Vornado	.60	2.7	30	79	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	—⅛
15⅞	10⅜	Vulcinc	.84	6.1	4	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
37	30⅝	VulcnM	2	5.5	7	16	36⅜	36	36⅜	+⅜
		—W—W—W—								
19	11⅞	Wabash	.60	4.4	4	21	13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
46⅛	41	WabR pf	4.50	11.		z130	42¼	41½	41½	—1½
21	15⅜	Wachov	.84	4.8	6	358	17¾	17½	17¾	
55⅝	42½	Wach pf	2.20	4.8		1	46¼	46¼	46¼	—¼
7¼	3¾	WachRlty			48	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅜	23	WalMrt	.30	.9	14	13	34	33½	33¾	—½
35¼	24⅛	Watorn	1.50	4.6	7	46	32⅝	32⅜	32½	
34⅜	23⅝	WlkrH g s	1.40	4.1	11	223	34	33⅛	33⅜	+½
30½	22⅝	WallBus	1	3.4	7	9	29⅞	29½	29½	—½
28⅝	20¼	WalMu	1.60	6.1	5	14	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+¼
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm	1.80	6.5	5	186	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
11⅛	9½	WaltJ pf	1	11.		z100	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
38	28	WaltJ pf	1.60	5.6		1	28½	28½	28½	—1
12⅛	6⅝	WardFd			8	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.2	5	445	u15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+1⅛
87½	23½	WarnS	1.80	2.1	14	89	87½	87	87	—¼
57⅝	32⅜	WrnComs	1	1.8	6	288	56½	56	56¼	—½
25⅜	17⅛	WarnrL	1.32	6.3	10	1440	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛
27½	21⅜	WashGs	2.40	11.	8	40	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
39	23¾	WshNat	1.40	5.5	5	14	25¾	25⅝	25¾	—⅛
23⅛	18½	WshWt	2.16	11.	7	21	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
47	27¾	WasteM	.70	1.7	14	451	42⅝	41¾	42⅛	+⅜
37	18¾	WatkinJ	.40	1.3	14	79	31⅛	30½	31⅛	—½
7⅛	4⅛	WayGas				3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17⅛	12½	WayG pf	1.60	11.		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
7½	4⅞	WeanUn	.20	3.3	120	5	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
13¼	11½	Wean pf	1.26	11.		1	11⅛	11½	11½	
25¼	10⅝	WebbD	.20	1.6	11	147	12½	12⅛	12¼	—¼
28½	22⅜	WeisMk s	.88	3.4	8	20	26	26	26	
33⅜	25⅜	WellsF	1.92	7.4	5	159	26¼	26	26	—¼
17⅞	11⅞	WelFM	1.35e	9.7	7	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
48⅝	37½	WPenP pf	4.50	12.		z100	38¼	37½	38¼	+¼
37½	27¼	WtPtPe	2.80	8.0	6	17	35½	34⅞	35	+⅜
14	10	WstctT g	.80			78	13¾	13⅛	13½	—⅛
12	7⅜	WnAirL	.40	4.5	3	320	9	8⅞	8⅞	
30⅛	21½	WAir pf	2	8.2		16	24⅞	24½	24½	
35	23¾	WnBac	1.64	5.5	5	215	30¼	29¾	29¾	—¼
48	27⅜	WnCoNA s	.32	.7	20	355	47⅝	46¼	47⅝	+1⅜
38	24⅞	WnCo pf	2.12	6.0		112	35½	34	35¼	+1¼
67¾	36	WPacI	23.75e	2.5	4	26	40¾	40¼	40⅝	
26⅞	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.7		362	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	
56	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	8.8		9	52	51	52	+1½
11	8½	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf	2.56	14.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
27	16½	WestsEl	1.40	5.8	6	1013	24⅝	24	24¼	+⅛
46	38⅝	Wstg pf	3.80	9.8		z100	38⅝	d38½	38⅝	
38⅜	25⅞	Wstvac	1.50	4.2	8	99	36	34⅞	36	+1¼
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	3.7	9	1003	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+⅜
49⅛	37⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.1		6	46	46	46	
39⅛	26¼	WheelF	1.40	3.7	10	160	38⅛	37⅝	38	
39⅝	27½	WheelF pf	2	5.3		17	38	37¼	38	+½
24⅝	15	WheelPit	1e	4.4	2	45	22½	21⅝	22½	+1
50	42⅝	WhelPit pf6		13.		z120	44½	43½	44½	
41½	34	WhelPit pf5		14.		z90	35½	35½	35½	
22½	17⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	7.8	6	229	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
27¾	19⅛	WhitC	1.40	5.7	5	111	25⅛	24½	24½	—½
9½	4⅝	WhiteM			4	243	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
26½	12⅞	Whittak	1	4.2	7	472	24¼	23⅝	24	+¼
17¼	13⅝	Wickes	1.04	7.1	4	78	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6¾	Wieboldt	.44	5.4	11	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
40½	17⅞	Williams	1.10	2.9	15	913	38⅞	37⅞	38⅛	+⅜
15⅝	7⅛	WilshrO	.07r	.5	49	85	14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅜
33¾	25⅛	WinDx	1.68	6.3	8	42	26⅞	26½	26⅞	—⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Winnbgo			163	232	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	6⅝	WinterJ	.87e	13.	18	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
27	19⅞	WisEP	2.38	12.	7	260	20	19⅞	20	+¼
25⅛	19¼	WisGas	2.04	11.	5	51	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	—⅜
27½	22½	WisG pf	2.55	11.		50	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+⅜
20¾	15⅝	WiscPL	1.84	12.	6	53	15⅜	d14⅞	14⅞	—⅝
19¼	15⅜	WiscPS	1.72	11.	5	39	15⅛	d15⅛	15¼	—⅛
33	20½	Witco	1.40	4.5	6	197	31	30	31	+⅜
16½	10	WittrR	.80	5.0	6	157	16⅛	15¾	16	+⅜
13⅜	8⅝	WolvrW	.44	3.1	7	631	u14⅛	13½	14⅛	+⅜
24⅜	14½	Wometc	.66	3.3	9	x49	19⅝	19	19¾	+½
47⅞	25½	WoodPt	.64	1.4	23	80	46	45½	46	+⅛
32	19	Wolwth	1.80	6.7	5	184	24	23¾	24	+¼
44	28	Wolw pf	2.20	6.7		11	33	33	33	—1
9½	4¾	WorldAir			6	35	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
80	64	Wrigly	2.88a	3.8	8	17	75⅝	75	75½	+⅜
11⅞	7⅝	Wurltzr			68	23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—¼
28⅝	11¼	Wylain	.80	3.1	12	84	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
17	7½	WyleLb s	.40	2.6	9	113	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅜
8¾	4	Wyly			18	231	7½	7⅛	7¼	
69⅝	52¾	Xerox	2.80	4.4	9	1588	64¼	63¼	63½	—½
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s	.64	3.1	4	71	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	—½
35⅝	14⅛	Yates s	.20	.6	9	162	32¼	30¼	32	+1⅜
25	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.9	5	71	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅜
34	12⅝	Zapata	.48	1.4	14	834	33¾	32	33½	+2⅜
14⅛	9⅜	ZayreCp			4	134	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	—⅛
15½	9¼	ZenithR	.60	6.3	8	449	9½	9⅛	9½	
26⅛	14½	ZeroCp	.48	2.0	10	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
27¼	14½	Zurnind	.92	4.5	7	107	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, February 20, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
AELInd	8⅛	8⅝
AFAProt	7¾	8⅜
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	7⅛	7⅜
AddisnW	9¼	10
AdvRoss	5¼	5⅝
AlexAlex	29	29¾
Alicoinc	33½	35½
AllynB	12	13
AFinCp	29¾	30⅜
AFurn	5 9-16	5 13-16
AGreet	11⅝	12
AIntGp	59½	60½
AMicros	25¾	26¼
AWeldng	34½	35½
Amterr	3¾	4
Anodite	10¾	11⅛
AnheusB	25½	26
AntaCp	9½	10
ArdenGp	4⅛	4½
AsdColo	22¼	23
AtlGsLt	14	14¾
BairdCp	9¾	10⅛
BangHE	12⅛	12⅝
BkamRt	17¼	17¾
BasicRs g	13¾	14⅛
BasslFr	17½	18¼
BaylsMk	12⅝	13⅛
Beeline	10⅛	11
BetzLab	36¼	37
BibbCo	17½	18½
BirdSon	18½	20
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	25⅞	26½
Bonanzo	3⅝	4⅛
BrookS	43	46
BrwTom	48¼	49
Buckbee	9⅛	9⅝
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	9¾	10⅛
CalWtSv	31	32½
ConradH	3	3½
CapSwC	17	17½
CapitAir	3½	4
CareCp	9¼	10⅛
CnVIPS	13⅝	14
ChmLea	37½	39½
ChesUtl	12	12¾
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	32¾	33½
CitzUtB	30¾	31½
ClarkJL	28½	30
ClowCp	6⅝	7¼
ComCIH	33	33½
CmiShr	15	16½
CmwTel	17½	19½
ConPap	60¾	61¾
CrosTre	34½	35
CutlrFed	2	2¾
Cycliron	13¾	14¼
DanlyM	32¼	33
DiaDes	19⅝	20⅛
DaytMal	19	21
DekibAg	38¼	39
DeLuxC	35½	36
DelCanT	10¾	11¼
DeweyEl	3½	4¼
DiaCrys	24¼	25¼
DixnCru	39⅝	40⅝
Docutel	11¾	12½
DollrGn	10⅝	11⅛
DovlDB	25½	26¼
DunkinD	11⅛	11⅝
Duriron	17	18
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	22⅝	23¼
ElPasEl	8¾	9⅛
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	8	8½
ElModul	7¾	8¼
EnrDev	17¼	18¼
Enhwistl	3⅝	4½
EqtOil	60	61½
Fabri h	2⅝	2¾
FtBkSys	37¼	38
FtBostn	18¼	19
FtEmpS	12½	13
FtWnFin	5	5¼
Flickar	13	13½
FloatPnt	15½	16¼
FloWatU	13-16	1 1-16
ForestO	34½	35
Formigli	2¾	3½
FrankCp	8⅛	8⅝
FrankEl	16½	17¼
GnRIEst	9½	11
GnReins	84½	86½
GovEFn*	9	9¾
GreenM	11¼	11¾
GreyAdv	49	51
Gifinist	17½	19
Gyrodyn	6	6¾
Hardwke	6¾	7¾
HraRow	9¾	10¼
HarpGp	35½	36¼
HartNl	14⅝	15⅛
HenrdF	27¼	28
Holobm	3	3½
Hoover	12¾	13¼
HorizRs	3⅜	3⅝
HyattInt	26	30
IMSInt	33¼	34
Infraind	8¼	9
IntelCp	72½	73½
IntrcEnr	7⅛	8¼
InhmtGs	14¼	14¾
InBkWsh	11¾	12⅛
IwaSoUt	22¾	23⅛
JamWP h	5	5⅛
Jamsby	18⅛	19½
JiffyFd	⅞	1⅛
JgsivnM	18⅛	19
KalsSt pf	16¼	17
Kalvar	3½	3⅞
Kaman	23½	24¼
KmaAm	10¼	10⅝
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	44½	46
Keuffel	23	24
Kimball	16¾	17¼
KingInt	5½	6½
KnapeV	16¾	17¾
Kratos	19½	20½
Lanceln	21½	22¼
LandRes	3⅝	4⅛
LaneCo	22½	23½
LidStar	8⅛	8⅞
LinBcst	43¾	44¾
Logetrn	14¼	15⅛
MSIDat	10⅛	10⅝
MadsGE	12¾	13¼
MagellPet	13	13¼
MairRt	3	3⅝
Mailkrt	30½	31½
MaulLP	27	28½
McCorm	24⅛	24⅞
McQuay	9¼	10
MidsxW	18¼	19¼
MdldCap	8¼	9
MidlRes	2⅝	2¾
MidlBks	28	29
Millipr	35⅝	36½
MissVIG	16¾	17¾
Molex	41½	42¼
MonfCol	6⅜	7
MoorePd	24¼	25¼
MorgRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	3½	4
Mueller	33½	34½
NarpCp	25	27
NwldRE	14¾	15⅝
NJNGas	15	15½
NielsnA	29¾	30¼
NielsnB	29	29½
NoCarGs	16⅝	17⅛
NoEOI un	89	90½
NwINGs	17	17¾
NwstPS	15	15½
Noxell	19⅝	20⅝
OgilvyM	23¾	24
OhFerro	9¾	10¾
OtterTP	19	19½
PCAInt	9½	10
PabstB	12½	13
PcGaR	19¾	20
PaulevP	25¾	26½
PeerMf	10¼	11
PenaEnt	13⅝	14⅛
Petrolt	45¼	46¼
Pettibon	24¼	25¼
PierceSS	8⅞	9⅝
Pinkrtn	39	40½
PionHIB	21½	22
Plastine	1	2
Possis	4½	5¼
Progrp	1⅛	1¾
PbSvNC	11½	11⅝
PurtBen	16½	17¼
PutDCap	12½	13½
QuakrCh	22½	23½
RogenPr	10⅝	10⅞
Raychm	58½	60½
Raymnd	31¼	32¼
ReadEx	26½	27¼
RobbMy	58½	60½
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	19	19½
RusStov	16	16½
Sodlier	4⅛	4⅝
ScanDt	2 11-16	2 15-16
ScrippH	64½	69½
Svcmst s	24⅛	25¼
Shawmt	41	42
SolidStS	12½	13¼
SColWtr	11½	12½
SwEISv	14	14¾
SwnEnr	40¼	41¼
Standyn	24	24¾
StdRegs	27	28
StanHP	23	24
SterISt	6	6½
StrawCl	26½	28
SuperEl	10	10⅝
TIME DC	4⅞	5⅝
Tompax	32¾	33½
Tandem	50¾	51½
TecumP	69	71
Tennant	27	28½
Tlprary	21¾	22¼
TricoPd	41	44
TrayGld s	8½	9
TysonFd	11¼	12¼
UnMcGll	14½	15½
USSura	31½	32¼
USTrck	16⅝	17⅛
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	13½	14¼
VanDus	13¼	14
Velcro s	9½	9⅞
VideoCp	5½	6
VaNBsh	13⅝	14¼
WahEnr	17¼	17¾
Weldtrn	2	2¾
WellsGa	7¾	8¾
WinMtg	3⅞	4⅜
WmarC	26¾	27½
WoodLat	23¼	24
WrightW	4¼	4⅝
ZionUta	26	27

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the February 20, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9225	4.379	110.16 *	47.015 *	0.2378	—	6.777 *	117.97 *	35.34 *
Brussels (a)	28.365	64.5925	16.245	6.932	3.506 *	14.754	—	17.3835	5.216
Frankfurt	1.7465	3.9825	—	42.47 *	2.159 x	90.81 *	6.157 *	106.85 *	32.13 *
London (b)	2.2788	—	3.9775	9.316	1,842.00	4.379	64.535	3.722	12.385
Milan	808.70	1,842.10	463.50	197.64	—	420.70	28.519	496.04	148.75
New York	—	2.27915	0.5727	0.2443	0.1236 *	0.5195	0.0352	0.6095	0.184
Paris	4.092	9.3165	234.29 *	—	5.0575 x	212.76 *	14.4315 *	250.71 *	75.26 *
Zurich 1.634	3.7241	93.5934 *	39.9389 *	0.20205	84.9847 *	5.76165 *	—		30.06025 *
ECU	1.4303	0.628285	2.49787	5.85206	1,156.75	2.74989	40.5489	2.3371	7.77223

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0341	Belgian fin. franc	29.335	2.12125	Irish £	0.4714	0.08	Schilling	12.5055
0.8633	Canadian $	1.1584	0.0256	Israeli £	38.475	0.4641	Singapore $	2.1545
0.184	Danish krone	5.435	3.6617	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2731	0.2396	Swedish krona	4.173
N.A.	Escudo	N.A.	0.2053	Norw. krone	4.8715	0.2672	U.A.E. dirham	3.742
0.2691	Fin. mark	3.716	0.0149	Peseta	66.95	0.0041	Yen	245.70
0.203	Hong Kong $	4.926	0.2976	Saudi Riyal	3.36			

£ Sterling: 1.07525 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

February 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,285	2,100	2,261	2,268	— 51
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,260	2,280	— 60
Aug	2,305	2,150	2,281	2,305	— 49
Oct	2,300	2,170	2,300	2,350	— 40
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—
Dec	2,220	2,220	2,310	—	— 65
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,320	—	— 65
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,330	—	— 65
1,500 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,310	1,300	1,291	1,315	— 9
May	1,310	1,295	1,305	1,310	— 17
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	—	— 38
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,335	—	— 35
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	—	— 25
51 lots					

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton) (Silver in pence per troy ounce)

February 20, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,214.00	1,216.00	1,269.00	1,271.00
3 months	1,232.00	1,233.00	1,287.00	1,288.00
Cathodes: spot	1,165.00	1,169.00	1,217.00	1,222.00
3 months	1,195.00	1,199.00	1,252.00	1,255.00
Tin: spot	7,490.00	7,500.00	7,460.00	7,470.00
3 months	7,580.00	7,590.00	7,570.00	7,575.00
Lead: spot	488.00	490.00	498.00	499.00
3 months	483.00	485.00	491.00	492.00
Zinc: spot	370.00	372.00	379.50	380.50
3 months	381.00	381.50	389.50	390.50
Silver: spot	1,350.00	1,370.00	1,455.00	1,465.00
3 months	1,370.00	1,380.00	1,490.00	1,495.00
Aluminium: spot	920.50	921.50	932.00	934.00
3 months	931.00	932.00	944.00	945.00
Nickel: spot	3,000.00	3,020.00	3,015.00	3,025.00
3 months	3,135.00	3,140.00	3,125.00	3,135.00

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

HELLENIC AEROSPACE INDUSTRY LTD

US $60,000,000

Medium Term Loan Facility

guaranteed by

THE GREEK STATE

arranged by

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

and provided by

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
and its affiliates

CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE

DECEMBER 1979

Chicago Futures

February 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.40	4.44	4.40	4.43¼	+.03½
May	4.52	4.55½	4.52	4.55¼	+.02½
Jul	4.57	4.61½	4.57	4.61¼	+.03½
Sep	4.69	4.74	4.69	4.73½	+.02¼
Dec	4.86	4.91	4.87½	4.90½	+.03¼
Mar	5.04½	5.07	5.04	5.07	+.04

Sales Tues. 24,799.
Total open interest Tues. 58,516, off 1,079 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.70	2.70¾	2.69	2.70	+.00½
May	2.83	2.83¾	2.82¾	2.83¼	+.00½
Jul	2.93½	2.95	2.93½	2.94¼	+.00½
Sep	3.02½	3.04	3.02	3.03	+.00½
Dec	3.10¾	3.12¼	3.10½	3.12	+.00¾
Mar	3.21½	3.23	3.21¼	3.23	+.01

Sales Tues. 40,025.
Total open interest Tues. 173,655, up 24 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.40	6.45¾	6.40	6.43¾	+.05¼
May	6.62	6.69	6.62	6.67½	+.05
Jul	6.86	6.91½	6.86	6.90¼	+.05
Aug	6.95½	6.99½	6.95½	6.98¾	+.04¾
Sep	7.02½	7.07½	7.02½	7.07	+.04½
Nov	7.16	7.21½	7.15	7.20¼	+.05¼
Jan	7.33	7.38	7.32½	7.38	+.05¾
Mar	7.52	7.57½	7.52	7.57½	+.07

Sales Tues. 36,662.
Total open interest Tues. 111,016, off 1,022 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	176.50	177.50	176.50	177.30	+1.00
May	182.50	183.80	182.50	183.70	+1.50
Jul	188.50	189.60	188.30	189.40	+1.50
Aug	191.50	192.30	191.30	192.10	+1.30
Sep	194.50	195.50	194.50	195.20	+1.20
Oct	197.00	198.00	197.00	197.30	+1.10
Dec	200.50	201.50	200.50	201.50	+1.50
Jan				203.30	+1.30
Mar	207.50	208.70	207.50	208.50	+1.00

Sales Tues. 10,972.
Total open interest Tues. 55,720, up 818 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	22.80	22.95	22.69	22.82	+ .05
May	23.40	23.55	23.30	23.44	+ .06
Jul	23.85	24.05	23.80	23.96	+ .08
Aug	24.15	24.35	24.05	24.23	+ .08
Sep	24.35	24.55	24.35	24.50	+ .10
Oct	24.55	24.85	24.55	24.75	+ .15
Dec	24.90	25.15	24.90	25.07	+ .17
Jan	24.97	25.20	24.97	25.18	+ .18
Mar	25.40	25.60	25.35	25.60	+ .30
May	25.75	25.94	25.75	25.92	+ .35

Sales Tues. 14,988.
Total open interest Tues. 63,382, up 747 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.38	1.41	1.37½	1.40	+.02
May	1.47½	1.50	1.47½	1.48¾	+.01¾
Jul	1.56½	1.58	1.56¼	1.57½	+.01¼
Sep	1.63	1.64½	1.63	1.64½	+.01½
Dec	1.73	1.75½	1.73	1.75½	+.02

Sales: Tues. 1,754.
Total open interest Tues. 4,823, up 2 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	68.90	69.80	68.90	69.62	+ .82
Apr	71.30	71.62	70.75	71.27	— .03
Jun	72.90	73.40	72.65	72.95	— .32

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

February 20, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	243.00	220.00	241.00	245.00	243.75	244.00
May	255.50	235.00	251.75	252.00	253.75	254.00
Aug	258.00	237.00	253.50	253.75	256.50	257.00
Oct	259.00	N.A.	256.00	256.50	258.25	258.55
11,954 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,421	1,390	1,403	1,405	1,412	1,415
May	1,436	1,409	1,421	1,422	1,427	1,429
Jly	1,449	1,425	1,443	1,444	1,438	1,440
Sep	1,466	1,445	1,459	1,460	1,456	1,457
Dec	1,500	1,483	1,490	1,494	1,490	1,494
Mar	1,520	1,505	1,508	1,520	1,516	1,512
May	1,545	1,535	1,525	1,540	1,530	1,540
3,369 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,500	1,489	1,489	1,490	1,491	1,492
May	1,539	1,526	1,531	1,534	1,532	1,534
Jly	1,560	1,551	1,555	1,560	1,553	1,555
Sep	1,583	1,570	1,579	1,580	1,579	1,580
Nov	1,589	1,539	1,581	1,587	1,582	1,585
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,574	1,580	1,570	1,580
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,575	1,554	1,575
7,479 lots of 5 tons.						

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 19, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
17310	Abti Prce	$23¾	23¼	23¾	+⅜
202	Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	—¼
17412	Agnico E	$14¼	13½	13¾	—⅜
2515	Agra Ind A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	—⅛
46509	Alta Gas A	$29¾	29⅛	29½	+½
2400	Andres W A	$12½	12⅜	12½	
1254	Argus C pr	$7¼	7¼	7¼	—¼
1305	Asbestos	$35¾	35	35½	—¼
8900	Atco A	$20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
9651	BP Can	$43⅝	41	43⅛	+3
10773	Bank N S	$26½	25⅝	26	+⅛
400	Baton B	$13½	13½	13½	
225	Beth Cop	$26	26	26	+¼
11226	Bralor Res	$27	26½	26½	—¼
1080	Brenda M	$36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+⅜
1275	BCFP	$28½	28	28½	+⅜
8116	BC Phone	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	
8945	Brunswk	$14⅛	13⅞	14	—¼
600	Budd Can	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
2965	CAE	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅜
3900	Cad Frv	$23¾	23½	23⅝	+⅛
9136	Cal Pow A	$46½	45⅛	46¼	+⅜
5247	Camflo	$20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
14650	C Nor West	$20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+⅜
500	C Packrs	$34¾	34¾	34¾	
1145	Can Perm	$18	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
787	Can Trust	$22	22	22	—⅛
720	C Tung	$28⅞	28	28⅜	+½
3024	CCablesy A	$13¾	13⅝	13¾	+¼
2550	Cdn Cel	$10½	10¼	10⅜	—⅛
29087	CI Bk Com	$25⅞	25¼	25⅛	—⅜
20488	CP Inve	$47⅞	46⅝	47	
1845	Cdn Tire A	$28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
9436	C Ulities	$22	21½	22	+⅜
565	Candel Oil	$71	71	71	
4800	Cara	$18⅝	18	18⅝	+⅝
632	Cassiar	$13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
22110	Celanese	$7⅞	7⅜	7½	
24100	Cherokee	$14	13⅛	14	+⅞
3585	Con Distrb	$10	9⅞	10	+⅛
22543	Cons Gas	$29¾	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
2400	Con Fordy	380	365	380	+25
600	Conwest	$8½	8⅝	8½	
59686	Coseka R	$26¼	25¾	26⅛	+½
5400	Craigmt	$6⅞	6¼	6⅞	
200	Crush Intl	$12½	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
4935	Cyprus	$24⅝	24	24	—¼
41050	Czar Res	$17¼	16⅞	17¼	+⅜
50570	Daon Dev	$6⅞	6½	6⅞	
770	Daon A	$6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
26786	Denison	$45	44	45	+1
17512	Dicknsn	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
24945	D Bridge	$16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛
8397	Dofasco A	$38¾	38	38⅜	+½
1445	Dom Store	$20	19¾	20	
10350	Du Pont A	$31⅞	31⅛	31½	+⅜
550	Dylex L A	$10⅞	10	10⅞	+⅛
25410	Electhom A	$6½	5⅞	6¼	+½
2800	Emco	$11¼	11	11¼	+¼
27877	Falcon C	$15½	14⅞	14⅞	+¼
10260	Fibre Nik A	$133	130½	132¼	+¼
2100	Fed Ind.A	$7¾	7½	7¾	+⅛
6215	Francona	$15½	15¼	15½	+½
900	Fraser	$20	20	20	
2	Fruehauf	$12½	12¼	12¼	+1⅜
6058	G M Res	$7	6⅞	7	+⅛
6678	G Distrb A	$11	11	11	
17200	G Distrb w	425	405	425	
27275	Gibraltar	$16	15½	15¾	
275	Goodyear	$20⅛	20	20	—2
8200	Granduc	370	345	370	+20
35	GL Forest	$61½	60¼	60¼	+¼
4229	Greyhnd	$28¼	27½	27¾	—⅛
5200	H Group A	430	420	430	
1700	Hard Crp A	300	300	300	+10
4725	Hawker	$17⅝	16⅞	17½	+⅜
7110	Hayes D	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
1621	H Bay Co	$29⅞	29½	29¾	+⅜
162510	IAC	$10⅞	10	10⅛	—⅛
6600	Indal	$13⅜	13	13⅛	—⅛
750	Indusmin	$21¼	21¼	21¼	—⅜
300	Inglis	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
1050	Inland Gas	$13⅝	13½	13½	—⅜
500	Int Mogul	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
12723	Inter Pipe	$17¾	17½	17¾	+¼
89	Inv Grp A	$18⅛	18¼	18¼	
2008	Ivaco	$19¾	19	19¼	+⅛
2556	Jannock	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+¼
63955	Kaiser Re	$38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+⅜
8900	Kam Kotia	$7	6½	6⅝	—¼
200	Kelsey H	$25	25	25	+½
53373	Kerr Add	$18⅞	18	18¼	+⅜
7300	Labatt A	$24⅝	24½	24½	
14800	Lacana	$11⅞	11	11	—⅛
100	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4275	LL Lac	$9	8⅝	8⅝	
1050	Lab Co A	415	410	410	
1700	Lab Co B	420	410	415	+5
2450	MICC	$13	12⅞	13	—⅛
1000	Mclan H A	$25	25	25	
1050	Est Mirlic	315	310	315	—5
11490	Mitel Corp	$22½	21½	21¾	+¼
860	Molson A	$28⅞	28¾	28¾	
64616	Moore	$37½	36⅛	36⅝	—⅜
2320	Murphy	$27⅝	27½	27⅝	+⅝
148689	Noranda	$28½	28	28⅝	+½
28747	Norcen	$38¼	37⅝	38½	+1
310	Nowsco W	$55	55	55	+2
69359	Oakwood P	$22	20¼	21½	+1⅛
32200	Ocelot B	$32	31⅝	31¾	+½
3055	Oshawa A	$8⅝	8¼	8½	
20955	Pamour A	$13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
3361	PanCan P	$76½	76	76½	+1
26400	Pembina	$11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+½
4805	Petrofina	$55	51⅝	55	+3½
9400	Peyto Oils	$22½	21⅞	21⅞	
2100	Pine Point	$36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅛
8426	Place G	350	335	345	
20402	Placer	$49⅞	47½	48½	+1½
15881	Ram	$21	19⅝	21	+1⅜
5480	Redpath	$16⅝	16½	16¾	+¼
4207	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
148	Reichhold	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
53769	Revnu Prp	200	193	200	—2
2350	Roman	$55	54	54⅝	+⅜
260	Rothman	$22	22	22	
133372	Sceptre	$14½	13⅞	14½	+1
400	Scotts	$7⅝	7½	7½	—¼
49927	Shell Can	$34⅝	33½	34½	+1¼
37539	Sherritt	$18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅜
7054	S Sears A	$8½	8	8½	+⅜
3000	Slater Stl	$17¼	16¾	17¼	+½
424	Southm	$33½	33½	33½	
4200	St Brodcst	$12½	11¾	12⅛	+⅜
35450	Stelco A	$30¼	29¾	30¼	+¼
1100	Steep R	465	445	465	+15
18750	Sulpetro B	$21	19⅞	20⅞	+1⅛
1425	Suncor pr	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
630	Tara	$17¼	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
3930	Teck Cor A	$38	37	37½	+1½
45407	Teck Cor B	$38	35	37¾	+2⅜
8380	Tex Can	$80	79	80	+1½
10650	Thom N A	$14½	14¼	14½	
10506	Tor Dm Bk	$27⅛	27	27	+⅜
2008	Torstar B	$23½	23¼	23⅛	
971	Traders A	$14⅛	14	14	—⅛
7539	Trns Mt	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅜
39404	Trinity Res	$11½	10⅞	11½	+⅜
38745	TrCan PL	$26⅛	25½	26⅛	+⅜
11086	Turbo Cl B	$21¼	20⅞	21¼	+1
11199	UGas A	$10⅞	10½	10⅝	+⅛
4653	Union Oil	$40⅝	39½	40	—½
4950	Un Asbstos	$6½	6¼	6⅛	+⅛
6055	U Keno	$50¼	46½	46½	—2½
2600	U Siscoe	$13½	13¼	13½	+⅛
1905	Un Carbid	$33	32¾	33	+¼
100	Van Der	$9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
24190	Versil Cor	$27¼	26½	26½	
9680	Vestgron	$19⅝	19¼	19⅜	—¼
877	Weldwod	$23	22¾	23	
27645	West Mine	$20½	18⅝	20¼	+1⅜
2500	Weston	$28	27⅝	28	+⅜
300	Woodwd A	$26⅞	26	26⅛	+⅜
17405	Yk Bear	$15	14¾	15	+¼

Total sales 9,779,512 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 19, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
16189	Bnk Mont	$25⅝	25⅛	25½	+⅛
374	Con Cmt	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
20033	Cdn Ind	$29	29	29	+½
1080	Canron	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
3400	Con Bath	$18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+⅜
2550	Dom TxtA	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	—⅛
1500	FCA Int	285	280	280	—5
150	Imasco	$45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+⅜
15050	Power Cp	$18¼	17⅞	18¼	+¼
220	RollandA	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
475	Royal Bk	$44⅞	44½	44⅞	+⅜
8225	RoyTrstco	$13¾	13½	13½	
100	Steinbrg A	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—¼
1000	Zellers	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛

Total Sales 1,424,907 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	394.75	381.70
Toronto	2,125.40	2,093.40

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index
Toronto: TSE 300 index

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Aug	72.70	73.00	72.15	72.55	— .30
Oct	71.57	71.95	71.10	71.50	— .27
Dec	73.10	73.10	72.25	72.70	— .35
Feb	73.05	73.20	72.85	72.90	— .02

Est. sales 28,748; sales Tues. 29,768.
Total open interest Tues. 58,181, up 166 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	85.05	85.70	84.80	85.07	— .38
Apr	85.70	86.25	85.60	85.75	— .30
May	86.15	86.65	85.90	86.20	— .10
Aug	85.80	86.15	85.60	86.05	+ .15
Sep	85.00	85.72	84.80	85.27	— .03
Oct	85.00	85.25	84.60	84.80	— .22
Nov	85.75	86.00	85.30	85.80	— .10

Est. sales 2,658; sales Tues. 3,165.
Total open interest Tues. 13,600, up 38 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	38.35	38.50	38.20	38.35	+ .23
Apr	37.40	37.47	37.00	37.27	— .13
Jun	40.82	41.15	40.60	40.72	— .18
Jul	41.60	41.90	41.40	41.62	— .10
Aug	41.35	41.60	41.10	41.25	— .25
Oct	41.10	41.20	40.80	40.85	— .10
Dec	43.30	43.80	43.10	43.42	+ .02
Feb	45.40	45.70	45.30	45.30	— .10
Apr				45.12	

Est. sales 5,148; sales Tues. 5,930.
Total open interest Tues. 26,020, off 995 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	39.00	39.35	38.60	39.10	— .02
Mar	39.20	39.50	38.65	39.12	— .20
May	40.50	40.80	40.05	40.55	+ .03
Jul	42.30	42.30	41.52	41.90	— .15
Aug	41.70	41.85	41.20	41.25	— .40
Feb	51.60	51.95	50.50	50.50	—1.20
Mar				52.00	— .10

Est. sales 7,678; sales Tues. 9,717.
Total open interest Tues. 28,948, off 1,018 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	42.70	42.80	42.70	42.70	— .30
Jun	45.55	45.55	45.55	45.55	+ .30
Jul				45.00	
Aug				45.00	

Est. sales 6; sales Tues. 8.
Total open interest Tues. 748, up 1 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Feb				51.50	+ .25
Mar	53.75	53.75	52.80	52.85	—1.90
Apr-	52.00	52.00	51.50	51.50	— .50
May				51.50	
(new contracts)					
May	51.50	51.50	51.50	51.50	— .10
Jun				54.30	
Jul				55.30	
Sep				60.10	
Oct				56.00	
Nov				58.50	
Dec				60.50	
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 25; sales Tues. 7.
Total open interest Tues. 164, up 27 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	220.60	220.60	220.60	220.60	—5.00
May	227.20	227.20	227.20	227.20	—5.00
Jul	228.60	228.60	228.60	228.60	—5.00
Sep	230.20	230.20	230.20	230.20	—5.00
Nov	223.40	224.70	223.04	224.40	—4.00
Jan	213.00	213.00	210.10	211.80	—2.20
Mar	217.60	217.60	215.00	216.60	—1.50
May	221.00	225.00	219.10	220.20	—3.30

Est. sales 982; sales Tues. 678.
Total open interest Tues. 12,654, up 105 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	187.20	189.20	186.10	189.10	+1.10
May	190.00	192.00	188.50	191.90	+ .90
Jul	194.20	195.20	192.10	195.10	+ .10
Sep	196.50	197.50	195.20	197.40	+ .60
Nov	196.50	198.00	195.00	197.50	— .30
Jan	200.00	201.00	199.00	199.50	—1.00
Mar	202.00	202.50	201.50	202.00	— .50
May	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	—2.00

Sales Tues. 1,352.
Total open interest Tues. 3,396, off 162 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	86.61	86.79	86.37	86.50	—.06
Jun	86.80	87.02	86.56	86.69	—.03
Sep	86.56	87.49	86.56	87.72	—.19
Dec	87.05	87.82	87.05	87.51	—.14
Mar	87.76	88.15	87.65	87.75	
Jun	87.68	88.23	87.68	87.85	+.06
Sep	87.81	88.16	87.81	87.98	+.18
Dec	87.85	88.15	87.83	87.98	+.20

Est. sales 16,499; sales Tues. 6,173.
Total open interest Tues. 29,325, off 595 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	67-13	68-22	67-13	68-05	
Jun	67-04	68-10	67-01	67-23	—10
Sep	67-15	68-14	67-00	67-25	—14
Dec	67-00	68-25	67-00	68-05	—15
Mar	67-05	69-02	67-04	68-15	—14
Jun	67-16	69-03	67-16	68-17	—15
Sep	68-25	68-30	68-11	68-15	—15
Dec	67-28	69-03	67-20	68-11	—16
Mar	68-26	68-26	68-04	68-07	—17
Jun	68-10	68-20	68-07	68-09	—12
Sep	68-01	68-15	67-29	68-00	—18

Sales Tues. 2,561.
Total open interest Tues. 59,535, off 177 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million; annualized discount rate)					
Mar	85.15	85.25	84.90	84.90	— .35
Jun	85.57	85.57	85.25	85.25	— .19
Sep	85.70	85.95	85.70	85.80	— .15
Dec				86.75	— .50
Mar				86.95	— .50

Sales Tues. 40.
Total open interest Tues. 377, off 18 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	65-10	66-22	65-10	65-26	—16
Jun	66-00	67-07	65-26	66-10	—16
Sep	66-28	67-29	66-17	67-00	—17
Dec	67-28	68-16	67-02	67-20	—17
Mar	68-00	68-28	67-21	68-00	—18
Jun	68-05	69-00	67-27	68-04	—19
Sep	68-05	68-26	68-00	68-08	—15
Dec	68-08	68-27	68-00	68-08	—15
Mar	68-00	68-30	68-00	68-03	—19
Jun	68-01	68-27	68-01	68-02	—19
Sep	68-00	68-25	68-00	68-02	—18

Sales Tues. 7,363.
Total open interest Tues. 67,595, off 502 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8635	.8688	.8635	.8685	+62
Jun	.8667	.8725	.8667	.8719	+62
Sep	.8695	.8750	.8694	.8739	+63
Dec	.8706	.8770	.8694	.8755	+59
Mar	.8755	.8755	.8755	.8755	+75

Est. sales 5,984; sales Tues. 4,575.
Total open interest Tues. 10,151, off 219 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2775	2.2775	2.2695	2.2730	+ 55
Jun	2.2650	2.2680	2.2605	2.2635	+ 60
Sep	2.2555	2.2640	2.2525	2.2550	+100
Dec	2.2600	2.2600	2.2540	2.2560	+130

Est. sales 3,932; sales Tues. 7,635.
Total open interest Tues. 16,084, off 1,344 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5748	.5757	.5744	.5749	+ 05
Jun	.5848	.5858	.5836	.5850	+ 07
Sep	.5936	.5946	.5924	.5946	+ 24
Dec	.6005	.6013	.6005	.6013	+ 11

Est. sales 3,246; sales Tues. 4,344.
Total open interest Tues. 10,910, off 1,329 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar				.24510	
Jun	.24580	.24580	.24580	.24580	— 20

Est. sales 1; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 16, unchanged from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004083	.004090	.004078	.004079	—07
Jun	.004141	.004146	.004135	.004135	—07
Sep	.004195	.004195	.004185	.004189	+83
Dec	.004235	.004240	.004235	.004240	

Est. sales 1,043; sales Tues. 1,213.
Total open interest Tues. 4,901, up 670 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc					
Mar	.6167	.6178	.6124	.6138	—08
Jun	.6324	.6333	.6266	.6279	—16
Sep	.6472	.6485	.6413	.6428	—40
Dec	.6680	.6687	.6555	.6560	—30

Est. sales 3,443; sales Tues. 3,199.
Total open interest Tues. 11,147, off 1,054 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

February 20, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.26	5.30	5.26	5.30	—0.06
Apr	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.60	+0.05
May	6.55	6.80	6.55	6.76	+0.21
Nov	7.55	7.70	7.45	7.63	—0.05

Est. sales 641; sales Tues. 683.
Total open interest Tues. 4,739 off 119 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	168.00	168.00	166.40	167.50	— 1.06
May	173.00	175.00	173.05	174.72	+ 0.22
Jul	178.25	179.95	178.25	179.76	+ 0.12
Sep	184.00	185.75	183.40	185.66	+ 0.59
Dec	182.00	184.75	181.60	184.44	+ 0.06
Mar	178.80	181.00	178.00	180.95	+ 0.01
May	178.80	182.00	178.00	180.99	+ 0.22

Est. sales 4,015; sales Tues. 5,300.
Total open interest Tues. 12,690 off 137 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	20.80	23.70	20.70	23.32	+ 1.69
May	24.00	24.80	24.80	24.80	— 1.00
Jul	25.66	25.66	25.66	25.66	— 1.00
Sep	26.04	26.04	26.04	26.04	— 1.00
Oct	25.99	25.99	25.99	25.99	— 1.00
Jan				25.80	— 1.00
Mar	25.97	25.97	25.97	25.97	— 1.00
May	25.70	25.70	25.70	25.70	— 1.00
Jul	25.55	25.75	25.55	25.75	— 0.80

Est. sales 17,211; sales Tues. 9,145.
Total open interest Tues. 101,303 off 1,724 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	140.20	141.40	140.20	140.20	—4.00
May	139.60	141.50	139.60	139.60	—4.00
Jul	138.50	140.80	138.25	138.35	—3.90
Sep	138.00	141.00	137.95	138.15	—3.80
Dec	3,090	3,111	3,090	30.80	—0.50
Mar				3,120	—0.45

Est. sales 4,575; sales Tues. 2,256.
Total open interest Tues. 10,523 off 795 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	84.20	85.90	83.60	85.65	+1.65
May	84.70	86.10	83.90	86.00	+1.70
Jul	86.60	87.50	85.80	87.50	+1.40
Sep	88.10	88.80	87.80	89.10	+1.25
Nov	88.00	90.00	88.80	90.00	+1.00
Jan	90.80	90.00	89.50	90.00	+1.00
Mar	90.30	90.60	90.30	90.50	+0.50
May				91.00	+0.50

Est. sales 600; sales Tues. 556.
Total open interest Tues. 7,061 off 193 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	80.95	83.80	80.95	82.46	+0.51
May	81.42	84.60	81.42	84.00	+0.58
Jul	82.30	85.70	82.30	85.06	+0.76
Oct	76.40	79.85	76.40	79.40	+1.44
Dec	74.90	77.17	74.90	76.82	+1.65
Mar	75.76	78.00	75.76	78.00	+2.00
May	77.50	77.50	77.50	78.50	+2.00
Jul	79.10	79.10	79.10	79.10	+2.00

Est. sales 23,050; sales Tues. 7,170.
Total open interest Tues. 61,378 up 592 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	122.00	129.00	121.50	124.50	— 2.10
Mar	123.70	127.50	122.70	124.70	— 6.50
May	127.30	130.80	127.30	128.00	— 6.80
Jul	128.90	133.50	128.90	130.00	— 5.90
Sep	129.90	135.60	129.90	132.00	— 5.40
Dec	131.20	138.00	131.20	133.50	— 5.20
Jan				133.80	— 5.15
Mar	131.95	138.90	131.95	134.40	— 5.05
May	132.45	139.00	132.45	135.00	— 4.95
Jul	132.95	139.95	132.95	135.60	— 4.85
Sep	133.45	135.50	133.45	136.20	— 4.75
Dec	136.00	136.00	136.00	137.10	— 4.60

Est. sales 12,500; sales Tues. 5,457.
Total open interest Tues. 69,698 off 449 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER. 5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Feb	2820.0	3340.0	2780.0	3330.0	+230.0
Mar	3400.0	3400.0	3400.0	3400.0	—100.0
Apr				3440.0	—100.0
May				3485.0	—100.0
Jul	3555.0	3555.0	3555.0	3555.0	—100.0
Sep				3625.0	—100.0
Dec	3702.0	3702.0	3702.0	3702.0	—100.0
Jan	3728.0	3728.0	3726.0	3728.0	—100.0
Mar				3778.0	—100.0
May				3828.0	—100.0
Jul				3878.0	—100.0
Sep				3928.0	—100.0

Est. sales 4,500; sales Tues. 4,822.
Total open interest Tues. 49,542 off 665 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	830.00	855.00	820.00	854.00	+ 6.00
Apr	859.70	897.00	859.20	879.20	—10.50
Jul	893.80	907.00	893.00	906.50	—16.50
Oct	939.00	943.00	938.00	948.00	—20.00
Jan	974.00	980.00	974.00	982.00	—22.00
Apr	1009.0	1009.0	1009.0	1017.0	—22.00

Est. sales 1,564; sales Tues. 405.
Total open interest Tues. 7,285 up 14 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.					
Feb	603.00	644.00	599.00	641.50	+29.50
Mar	610.50	646.00	610.50	643.50	+28.00
Apr	630.50	675.00	630.50	652.00	+17.50
Jun	653.50	696.00	653.50	694.00	+15.50
Aug	677.00	717.00	677.00	714.50	+14.50
Oct	700.20	725.00	700.20	739.00	+14.00
Dec	723.40	768.00	723.40	761.50	+13.10
Feb	746.60	790.00	746.60	783.70	+12.70
Apr	769.80	770.80	769.80	805.90	+11.70
Jun	793.00	793.00	793.00	828.10	+10.10
Aug	816.20	816.20	816.20	850.30	+ 9.10
Oct				872.50	+ 8.10
Dec				894.20	+ 7.30

Est. sales 20,000; sales Tues. 22,014.
Total open interest Tues. 164,356 off 311 from Fri.

Cash Prices

February 20, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.38
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.62
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	365.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	222.36	227.32
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	107-110
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	.44
Copper elect., lb	1.44⅛	.87⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.7577	7.2160
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	37.00	7.854
Gold N.Y., oz	666.00	251.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

February 20, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,377.10f	1,405.6f
Reuters	1,760.40	1,799.80
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	442.92
D.J. Futures	N.A.	489.12

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

February 20, 1980

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Mobil s	1,021,400	74½	+7⅛
PhilipsPet	995,700	55½	—⅜
Gulf Oil	930,300	49⅛	+2⅜
Occident Pet	922,400	31¼	+1⅜
AmerT&T	692,700	50	—⅛
Brunswk	526,600	14⅛	—⅛
Am Cyan	512,400	25⅝	+⅜
Exxon	507,900	64⅞	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	501,800	39⅝	+1⅛
Arapex Cp	407,200	28¼	+⅛
StdOil Cal	372,600	74⅞	+4⅝
IUInt Cp	344,500	13⅞	+⅜
SearsRoeb	304,400	17	+⅛
IntT&T	297,600	28⅛	—⅛
MidSouUt	273,300	11⅛	—⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	44.38	44.97
Advanced	868	351
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	9.15
Declined	661	1,236
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	26.46
Unchanged	387	348
Total issues	1,917	1,935
New highs	47	19
New lows	136	178

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	877.13	891.30	872.44	886.34	+10.84
20 Trn	285.45	291.63	284.38	290.86	+ 5.12
15 Util	109.61	111.50	109.22	110.32	+ 0.88
65 Stk	318.32	324.05	316.38	322.10	+ 4.14

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	66.61	65.90	66.61	+0.97
Industrials	77.31	76.32	77.30	+1.43
Transp.	58.37	57.93	58.37	+1.14
Utilities	36.11	35.97	36.05	—0.04
Finance	61.78	61.45	61.78	+0.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
February 19	213,025	288,316	1,595
February 15	121,810	263,214	952
February 14	169,337	277,350	2,028
February 13	217,371	400,118	2,233
February 12	184,837	298,597	2,010

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Goldfield Cp	440,700	3⅛	—⅛
AtlasCM	315,100	3⅝	—⅛
DomePetr gs	248,900	69⅞	+2⅜
ImperOilA g	202,100	43⅞	+3
IntrCtyGs g	180,300	27⅝	+1⅛
Dynalect Cp	175,200	15	+⅛
GulfCan g	171,900	142¼	+13
HouOilM	152,600	30⅞	+⅛
GoldNuget	139,600	26¼	+1⅛
Nat Patent	128,400	10⅛	—⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.90	6.3
Advanced	365	19
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	3.3
Declined	225	4
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	2.3
Unchanged	234	2
Total issues	824	[illegible]
New highs	N.A.	[illegible]
New lows	N.A.	[illegible]

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Ch.
—	—	294.95	+4

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—47

Alaska Int	Gulf Resrc	Relian Grp
ACent Mtg	GlfRes pfA	RelGrp pfB
Ampex Cp	GlfRes pfB	RobrtsnH
Caro FrgtC	GlfRs pfC	Rowan
CarpTech	Honeywell	Schlumbrg s
Colum Gas	IUInt A	Scot LFd
Datapoint	IUInt pf	Searle GD
Diebold In	IUInt 1.38pf	SEDCO Inc
DynaCp Am	Kane Mill	SouJer Ind
EdwrdsAG	Kollmor s	Southdwn
EquitGas s	Koppers	SuperOil s
ExCellO	Mobil s	TandyCp
Gatewy Ind	Mohwk Dat	UnPacCp pf
GenAmOil	Natomas s	Warnaco
GrowGp	Natomas pfB	Wolver WW
Gulf Oil	Pac Tin	

NEW LOWS—136

AMF Inc	Fla Pow	PacA Inc
AhmanHF	Gen Food	PacG&E
AlaP 8.28pf	Gen Mills	PacNw Tel
AmAir 2.18pf	GTFl pfB	Penney JC
AmSLFla	GaPw 7.80pf	PaPL 4.50pf
AmStr 5.51pf	GaPw 7.72pf	PaPL 8.60pf
AmerT&T	Gillette Co	Phila Elec
AmTT pf	Gulf StaUt	PhEl 4.40pf
AmTT pfA	GlfSU 8.80pf	PhEl 8.75pf
AmTT pfB	HacknskWtr s	PhEl 7.85pf
ArizPSv pf	Hall Frank	Potom Elec
Armour pf	Hawaii Elec	PSvCol 7.15pf
AtlCity El	HousfInd	PSInd 4.32pf
Balt GasEl	Ill Power	PSInd 8.52pf
BankerTr pf	IllPw 8pf	PubSvc NH
Beat Food	IndM 7.76pf	PubSvc EG
BlairJohn s	Indpls PwLt	PSEG 2.40pf
Briggs Strat	IntcapSec	PSEG 7.80pf
BuffForge s	IntMultifd	PSEG 7.52pf
CentSo West	IowaEl LtP	RCA 3.50pf
CenHud Gas	Iowa PSvc	Raybestos
Cert-teed	KansCty PL	Safeway St
ChasMnh 6.75pf	KCPL 2.20pf	StPaul Sec
Clark Eq	KCPL 2.33pf	SouNEng Tl
ClevElec	KansPL 2.32pf	Talley Ind
ClevEl pfB	Koppers pf	Tampa Elec
Colg Palm	LILCo pfO	TexEsT pfB
Comw Edis	LowesCos n	Toledo Ed
CmwEd wtB	Macy pfA	TolEd 2.36pf
CwE 2.37pf	MassMut Inc	TWC 2pf
Con Edis	MnWi 2.12pf	Transm Inc
ConEd 6pfB	MidSouUt	TrnGPL [illegible]
ConEd 5pfA	MoPS 2.44pf	TrnGPL 2.[illegible]
Consu Pow	MorganJP	Union Elec
CnPw 2.43pf	NatDetroit	UnEl 3.50pf
ContGp 2pf	NEngPw pf	UniTel
Dayco Corp	NYStaEG	UniTel 2d pf
DayIPL pfG	NYS 8.48pf	USLIFE Inc
DetE 7.68pf	NiagM Pow	UtahPL
DetE 7.45pf	NiM 8.10pf	Vestaur Sec
Duke Pow	NorInd PS	VaEP 7.72pf
DukeP pfAA	NSPw 3.60pf	WaltJim pf
DukeP pfG	NSPw 4.08pf	WestonE pf
Excelsr InS	OhEd 1.80pf	WiscPw Lt
FedNat Mtg	OhPw 14pfA	Wis PubSv
Flexiv 1.61pf		

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 20

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
15⅝	12½	AARs .40	2.9	9	14	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	3¼	AAV .20	4.8	5	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7½	7¼	APS .44	5.3	6	8	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
3¾	1⅛	ATI		213	37	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	AVC		4	43	9½	9¼	9½	
5	4½	AZL		22	181	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	4¼	AZL pf .48	6.3		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	AcmePr			23	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
7	10⅝	AcmeU .34	2.6	13	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Action			4	3⅝	3½	3½	
5⅝	8⅝	ActonCp .30b	2.0	9	38	15	14½	14⅝	
5⅞	12	AdmRes n		17	150	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	13¼	AdmRus s.12	.6	18	14	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	19⅝	AdobeO .20	.4	40	66	53½	53	53	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	AegisCp		13	315	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aeronco			23	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
5	.5⅝	AffilCap .10e	1.3		119	8	7⅞	8	
3⅝	18⅝	AffilPub a.64	3.5	9	x1	18¼	d18¼	18¼	
7	4⅝	AfterSix .08i		10	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4⅛	AirExpr n		12	47	7½	7¼	7½	+ ½
7½	3½	AlskAir .30r	7.1	8	42	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
5⅛	2¾	AlbaW .10e	2.6	8	2	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	5¾	Alcolac .20	1.6	11	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
9¼	6½	AllianT .73t	11.	8	5	6½	6½	6½	
5¼	7⅛	Alphain .10	.4	18	38	23	22⅝	23	+1⅛
7	9⅝	Altamil .32	2.8	4	6	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
1½	¾	Altec		25	96	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
7⅝	6⅝	Altec pf			1	7	7	7	
7	14¼	AlterInv .50	2.0	8	23	25½	25½	25½	
4⅝	16⅛	Amdhl .40	1.4	29	571	29⅞	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅝
0¾	8⅛	AmAgro s.20	1.1	17	41	18	17⅝	17⅞	
6¾	26	AmBrd wt			6	28	28	28	—1
2½	8⅛	ABusPd .44	4.0	6	9	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3	1½	AmCapCp		10	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅞	7½	AGarPd .34	1.3	10	10	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ½
3⅝	1⅛	AIsraeli s		2	184	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	AMzeA .48	2.6	12	131	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
9	7½	AMzeB .48	2.7	11	22	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
7¾	15⅝	AmMfg .62c		2	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
2¾	4½	AMdBld s		13	72	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ¼
7⅝	8⅛	AMotin .36	2.3	7	160	15⅝	14½	15½	+1
6½	27⅞	AmPetf 2.50	6.0	5	26	41¾	40⅝	41¾	+ ⅞
2¾	1¾	AmPlan Cp		4	5	2	2	2	
2⅝	8¼	APrecs .40	3.6	7	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅞	AScIE			182	11	10½	11	+1
6⅝	10¼	AmSeat .40	2.7		4	15	14⅞	15	
8	7⅛	AmTec .64	8.8	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
6½	12	AndrJcb n		17	98	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅜
9	3	Andrea .36	5.3	14	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
4⅞	12½	AngloC .21e	.9	10	282	22⅞	21½	22½	+1¾
2⅛	6⅝	Anthony .44b	4.9	4	13	9¼	9	9	
3¾	7½	ApIDta .16	1.3	16	41	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ¼
3⅝	20⅝	AqutCd g.47			807	u47½	43⅝	47¼	+4⅛
5	1⅞	Armatrn			10	4	4	4	
0⅛	5⅝	ArrowA .20	2.6	5	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
0⅛	6¼	Arundel .10e	1.3	5	16	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
4½	13½	Asamer g.40			856	24½	23	24¼	+1½
6⅛	13-16	AskinSvc			42	4½	4¼	4¼	
0½	7⅛	Astrex		10	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Atco Ind			12	1	1	1	
9½	2⅝	AtlsCM .16e	2.4	13	3151	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AtlasCp wt			6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅝	Audiotr .16	2.7	7	13	6	6	6	
3⅞	18½	Augat s .40	1.2	17	64	32⅝	32	32½	+ ½
8⅛	1⅝	AutoTrn			25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
0½	33½	AutoSw 1.20	2.3	14	6	u51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	+1⅝
3⅛	4⅝	AVEMC .40	3.6	9	34	11	11	11	— ¼
0¼	16	Avondl 1.20	6.2	10	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
		— B—B—B —							
13⅞	9¾	Badger .80	6.4	6	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	Baker .20	4.1		5	4⅞	4⅞		
8½	6⅞	BaldwS .32a	4.0		10	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
25¼	16¾	BanFd 1.72e	7.0		24	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼
2½	1⅛	Bangor wt			27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅝	8¼	Banistr g			33	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	BarcoCa .12	2.3	17	8	5⅛	5⅛		
13⅝	5	BarnesE		17	52	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅛
24⅝	8⅝	Barnwl .20	1.0		87	20⅞	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅝
13⅝	6	BarryR s.16	1.9	15	37	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	BarthS			6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bartons			10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
19⅞	2⅞	BaruchF		55	71	17½	16⅝	17½	+1
8⅝	5½	BasRsNY n		32	290	7⅜	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	BelsctR		32	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	15⅞	BnfStA s.40	1.5	6	14	27¼	27	27	— ½
28⅝	17	BnfStB s.40	1.5	7	6	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ¼
10⅛	3	BergEnt		5	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	7	BergnB .32	2.3	9	24	14	13⅞	14	
25	13⅞	BrgB pf1.15	5.0		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
3⅞	1¾	BernzO			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Berven			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6½	2	BethCp		11	29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	5¾	Beverly .24	2.0	13	141	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	BicPen .48	4.5	8	18	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Bickfrd .05e	2.5	11	4	2	2	2	
20⅝	17⅛	BinkMf 1.20	6.5	6	4	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
9	7	Blessng .54	7.2	4	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
36⅛	16½	Blount .64	1.9	9	36	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅜
6¾	4⅛	BodinAp			62	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
21¾	11⅞	BoltSer .40	1.9	18	44	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
50¼	19¾	BowVall g.10			1281	49¾	47⅝	49⅛	+1⅝
7⅛	3	Bowmar		65	32	6	5⅝	5⅝	
27	17⅝	Bowne .60b	2.4	7	40	25½	24¾	25½	+ ½
14¾	8	BradfdN .26	2.1	9	193	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3¼	Branch .20	4.2	5	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
11¼	5¼	Braniff wt			4	7	7	7	
24¾	16	Brascan 1.20	5.1	11	185	23⅞	23¾	23⅝	+ ⅜
32¼	20⅞	BraunE		8	11	22⅝	22	22	— ½
16⅝	8⅝	Breeze .57t	3.7	7	56	16	14½	15½	+ ⅞
5⅝	3½	BroDart .20	4.2	10	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27¾	10½	BrooksP s.40	1.5	11	58	26½	25⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
19	2⅞	BrownCo wt			43	19	19	19	+ ⅜
40	30⅞	BrnFA 1.24	3.4	11	5	37	36⅞	37	
43⅝	31	BrnFB 1.24	3.2	12	46	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
4½	3⅛	BrnF pf .40	10.		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	7½	Buell .50	5.4	6	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Bulldex		4	10	4	3¾	4	
2⅝	1¾	Burgess			6	2½	2½	2½	
23½	9¼	Burnsin .60	3.0	10	35	20⅛	19⅞	20	
		— C—C—C —							
27¾	12	CK Pet .16	.6	38	422	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+1
11¾	6⅛	CDI		4	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
11¼	6½	CHB Fd .57b	8.8	8	31	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	CMI Cp .05e	1.1	7	16	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	CRS .36	2.5	5	11	14¾	14	14¼	+ ¼
27½	16⅝	CSE 1.40b	7.3	5	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
9	3¾	CagleA		18	45	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
25	17	Caldor s.50	2.3	10	67	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
56½	30⅞	CalPtC 2	4.8	6	12	43	41⅞	42	—1⅜
39½	16⅝	Camco .30	.8	13	139	37	35½	37	+ ¾
8¼	4⅛	Companil n		3	26	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	CmpChb g			308	12⅞	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅞
28¼	9¼	CdnHmst g			699	26⅞	25⅝	26⅝	+1⅝
22⅛	7⅞	CdMarc g.46		10	38	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	14	CdnMer g			28	u24½	22⅞	23⅝	+1⅝
13	9⅝	CdnOcc s.24			104	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	CapitlFd .20	5.0	10	25	4	4	4	
23⅞	17⅜	CaroEns 1.20	5.6	3	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
55⅝	40	CaroPLpf 5	13.		z80	40¼	40	40	— ½
6¾	3⅝	CarrolDv .05e	1.1	8	58	4¾	4⅝	4½	+ ¼
20	14⅝	CastlAM 1b	5.7	5	4	17½	17½	17½	
21¾	18⅛	CasFd 1.60a	8.6		13	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
15	9	Cavitrn .12e	.8	19	25	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CelluCft		6	116	u 4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
8	5⅝	CentSe .70e	8.9		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
27⅛	14½	Cenvill 1.40	5.6	6	45	25⅝	25	25	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Celec .12	1.6	12	213	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1	ChampHo			242	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
40½	13⅝	ChartMd		9	12	28⅝	28	28⅜	+ ¼
1	6⅝	Chmpist .28	2.7	8	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
40⅛	17⅝	ChiRv 1.60	8.6	73	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
39	18¾	ChiefDv g s			326	36	34⅝	35¾	+2
14	8⅝	ChildWld		6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	6	ChiltnCp .30	4.7	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13¾	12⅛	CircleK s.68	5.6	8	97	12¼	d12	12¼	+ ⅛
11¾	8¼	Citation .56	5.6	7	26	10⅛	10	10	
25⅝	21⅝	CltBkNJ 2	8.9	4	30	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Clabir .18b	2.8	10	14	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
5¼	7¾	Clarostat		7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	13¾	Clausng s1.08	4.1	11	25	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	7¾	Clopay .16	2.0	12	2	8	8	8	
7½	3⅛	CohenHat		11	52	u 8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	Cohu .16e	2.3	11	29	7	6⅞	6⅞	
0	13⅞	Colemn 1	5.9	7	56	17⅝	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
2⅝	4⅝	ColCml		59	38	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	10	Colwell .60	2.4	27	547	u24½	24⅝	24½	+4⅞
9⅝	29	Cominco a4.40			x263	64⅛	60⅛	64	+3⅝
5½	17⅞	ComAll .50	2.4	7	8	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
5¼	11¼	ComA pf1.60	14.		9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
7½	14⅛	ComMtl .60b	1.6	6	115	37	35½	37	+1⅝
9½	24	Comdisf s			73	58⅝	57⅝	57½	+2⅝
2⅝	6¼	Compo .20	2.8	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
8⅛	3⅞	CompuD		7	16	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Compiav		5	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅝	14⅛	Conchm .80	5.0		1	16	16	16	
1½	8¾	Condec .33t	1.8	10	138	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	ConnllyC			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	7⅛	ConrHm 1.53t	13.	4	10	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5¾	22⅞	Conrock 1a	3.1	6	1	32½	32½	32½	
7⅝	3⅝	Conroy .16	2.4	6	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	8¼	ConsOG		62	165	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	8⅝	ConsRef .80	4.9	11	119	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ½
9½	3⅝	ContMtl		11	20	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Cookin .20e	2.9	6	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	CoopJr			6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	19¾	CoreLb .28	.7	33	20	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
4	14¼	Cornilus .80	4.6	7	24	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Courtld .17e	8.8	7	21	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
4⅞	1⅞	CrestFo		7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
5⅝	9½	CrestO s.16o	.8	31	93	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	24	Crompt 1.80	5.6	4	x35	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
5⅝	23	CrossAT 1.40	4.2	9	117	33¾	32	33¼	+1
5½	30⅝	CwnCP s.80a	1.9	3	209	42	37⅝	41⅜	+4⅝
5½	35	CwnCP B n.80a	2.1		81	37⅞	d34¾	37⅛	+2⅝
3½	49⅛	CwnCP pf1.92	3.9		1	49	d49	49	—1½
3½	5⅞	CrowntIn s.28	3.6	4	35	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
3⅝	12⅞	CrutcR .36	1.7	41	246	21⅞	21	21½	+ ½
3⅝	25⅞	CrystlO s		29	146	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
5	13⅝	CubicCp .60	2.5	9	34	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
5½	16⅝	Curtice 1.10b	4.5	7	104	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ½
3⅝	1⅝	Cyprus			44	3	2⅞	3	
5⅞	12⅝	Cyprus pf1.70	13.		5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
5½	3⅝	DCL		7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4½	2⅛	DWG .29t	8.6	4	41	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5½	7⅝	Damson			222	20½	20	20½	+ ½
7½	5⅝	DataAc n.73t	6.1	9	393	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
3⅝	12⅝	Datapd .30	1.4	16	426	21⅝	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	11	DayMn .75e	2.1	10	393	35	33	35	+ ⅛
1	2⅝	Decoratr .24	9.1	10	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	12⅞	DelLabs .48	3.3	12	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	8	DeihlO .10	.2	43	301	41⅝	39⅝	41⅛	+2⅛
5⅝	20⅝	Depositr 1.60	7.0	5	5	22⅝	22⅞	22⅞	
3⅛	1	DesonJw		50	28	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
5⅛	14½	DevonGp s		5	z2300	24	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Digicon		44	116	15⅝	14⅝	15	+ ¼
3	14⅝	Dillard .40	2.7	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1	Diodes			5	2⅛	2	2	
3	1½	DisFab		14	3	2	1⅞	2	
5¼	4½	Dixicon .30	6.3	6	1	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
7½	29	DomeP g s			2489	u70¼	66⅝	69⅞	+2⅝
5⅞	19	Domir g 2			49	24½	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
3½	17½	DorcGsn .20	.6	11	182	35⅞	35⅝	35½	+ ⅜
7⅞	5¼	DohtyB n.30b	4.1	8	1	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
7½	6½	DowneY s.32	4.5	4	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	8¼	DrivHarr		7	4	17	16⅞	17	
1⅝	7	DrFair .40	4.7	17	2	8½	8½	8½	
3⅞	1-16	Dunlop .09e	6.3	8	5	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	
3⅝	17¼	DplxPd 1	3.7	4	20	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
3½	9	DurTst .40a	3.0	13	24	13¾	13½	13¾	
4	3¼	Dynictn		107	1752	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
		— E—E—E —							
5¾	3½	EAC .36	6.9	18	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
7	10	EECO .28	1.8	11	24	16	15¾	15⅝	+ ¼
1½	15½	EarlnRes 1.50	3.9	11	399	40	38	38½	—1⅜
1	15½	EstnCo 1.20	6.7	8	8	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
1⅝	1⅛	Edmos			23	1½	1½	1½	
26	12¼	EDO s .40	1.9	13	62	21⅞	20¼	21¼	+1¼
14⅝	6⅛	Ehren			150	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ½
4¼	2¼	ElAudD			28	3⅝	3	3	— ⅛
28½	16½	Electrog 1	3.8	9	4	26½	26¼	26½	+ ½
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.0	7	16	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor n		16	184	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	6¼	EngyRs .24	1.4	22	67	17⅛	15⅝	17	+1¼
2¾	1⅞	Ero Ind			3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13½	6⅞	Espey .20e	1.8	14	6	11	11	11	+ ¼
19½	14¼	EsqRd .57e	4.0	5	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	EtzLav .21e	3.7	3	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅞	EvansAr .40b	3.1	8	3	13	13	13	+ ¼
7½	2⅝	Exectve		6	19	3½	3⅜	3½	
		— F—F—F —							
16⅞	8⅝	FPA .40	2.6	2	19	15⅝	15⅝	15½	+ ¼
14⅞	9⅝	Fabind s.40	3.0	4	53	13¾	13¼	13½	
5⅞	3	FairTex		5	5	4	4	4	
1⅝	11-16	FairfNob			17	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅛	2⅝	FairmC			21	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
12⅞	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.2	8	20	11½	10⅞	11	— ½
19½	12¼	FedMart			17	12½	12⅝	12½	+ ¼
19⅞	13¾	FedRt 1.40	7.0	23	46	u21	20	20	+ ¼
11	5⅛	FedRes		32	817	10⅛	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
68½	25⅝	Felmnt .25	.4	28	24	65⅞	65	65¼	— ⅞
20½	12⅝	FinGen .40b	2.1	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24½	14½	FISLSh 1b	7.0	4	21	14⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
4½	2⅞	Fstmrk			3	4	4	4	
15⅝	8⅝	FischrP .53t	5.1	9	18	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17	FitchGE 2.60	13.	6	8	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnt			2	3⅝	3½	3½	
30	17⅝	FlightSf s.16	.6	22	49	29	28⅝	29	
17⅞	7⅝	FloRck .24	1.9	5	48	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
40⅝	12⅞	FlowGen		23	25	36⅞	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Flowers .48	4.2	7	14	11¾	11⅝	11½	
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ s		15	24	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7	FooteM .20e	1.7	15	7	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
48	29⅝	Foote pf2.20	5.4		2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¼
63	41	FordCan g			z10	46	46	46	+1
19⅝	10⅝	ForestC .10	.6	11	5	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
25⅝	4⅞	ForestLab		18	10	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
21½	6⅛	FrankRt .12e	.6	28	100	21⅝	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅝
10⅝	8	Franks .36	3.9	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
8⅛	5	Friedm .24b	3.0	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
13	7¼	Frionas .40	5.0	4	10	8	8	8	— ¼
7½	5½	Frischs .30b	5.5	4	24	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.8	4	x27	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			3	5	5	5	— ⅛
		— G—G—G —							
4⅝	1½	GIExpl		12	171	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
6½	2¼	GIT			5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	2⅜	GRI		18	16	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¼	GTI		12	64	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Galaxy		5	2	4	4	4	
11¼	7	Garan .80	8.4	5	52	9½	9¼	9½	
38⅝	15½	GatLiet .40b	1.3	15	134	31¾	31	31¼	+ ¼
20⅝	18⅝	GelmSc s		19	13	18⅝	d18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	GnEmp .40	6.0	6	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp			180	5⅝	5	5¼	
4⅝	2	GnHous		6	206	u 4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Genisco		8	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅞	GenvDr .10r	2.3	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
35¾	21	Gerber s		23	141	32½	29¾	32⅛	+2¼
19⅝	15⅝	GlantF s 1	5.7	5	15	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
20⅞	8⅝	GntYel g.60		14	384	17⅝	15⅞	17⅛	+ ⅞
31	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.3	44	23	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	25	Glatfltr 1.60	5.7	5	18	28½	28	28⅛	+ ¼
35½	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.6	9	13	34	33½	33⅝	+ ½
11½	8	Glosser .44	4.8	6	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	
31¼	12½	GldNugt .08i	.3	42	1396	26⅝	25	26¼	+1½
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.6	7	7	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Goldfield			4407	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt			18	1	15-16	1	
28⅞	19⅝	GormR 1.32	5.1	8	1	26	26	26	
14⅝	9⅝	GouldT 1.28	9.1	9	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	GrahMf .20	1.8	109	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
14	8¼	GrandAu .34e	2.6	5	8	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	5.9	7	6	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14	6⅝	GranarA		105	73	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	GtAmInd		4	6	9	8⅞	9	
24⅝	5⅝	GtBasinP			895	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	23	GtLkCh .32	.8	16	93	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
2⅞	2⅛	GtLakR		23	5	2½	2½	2½	
3⅛	1⅝	Greenmn		16	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	7	GREIT .40	3.8	19	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
29	20⅛	GrossT 1.44	5.5	8	7	26⅝	26⅜	26⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	GuarBk n		8	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	GuardC .60b	4.4	9	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
20⅛	13⅛	Gulfird s.52	3.0	4	51	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
130½	33⅞	GlfCan g1.60			1719	u144	130	142¼	+13
15⅝	7	Gulfstrm		7	102	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
		— H—H—H —							
7⅝	4¼	Hamptn .65t	12.	3	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd .88	6.8	5	8	13	13	13	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt		81	10	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
41	25	Harland 1.20	2.9	13	18	u41⅝	40⅝	41¼	+ ½
7½	2¼	Harvey		8	54	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Hasbro		7	89	7⅝	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅝
13½	9½	Hasting .60	5.5	6	7	11	11	11	
12⅞	6⅝	HlthCh s		49	156	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
10¼	6⅛	HelthM .30	4.1	4	13	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10¼	7⅝	HelnWr .40a	4.7	7	8	8½	8½	8½	
10⅞	3⅛	Heinick .10	1.1	13	46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HeltmMtg			84	2	1⅞	2	
10⅝	6	HiGInc .12r	1.3	8	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11¾	7	Highland			1	u11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	2½	HillrAv		13	16	6	5⅞	6	+ ½
22¼	5⅝	Hiptrnic .20	1.0	23	60	21	20⅞	21	+1½
4⅝	2⅝	Hofman .20	5.7	11	2	3½	3½	3½	
47	33	HolngA g2.20			1	41	41	41	—2⅝
16⅝	6⅝	HollyCp		16	157	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.48	4.5	5	5	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
37½	9⅛	HornHar		34	37	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
15½	9¼	HospMt .60	4.2	24	20	14½	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅞
23¾	16⅝	Hotel 2.10e	9.2	9	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .50b	6.5	4	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVI		10	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅞	HouOM .80	2.6	19	x1524	30⅞	29⅞	30½	+ ⅝
29	18	HouO pf1.69	6.1		x100	28	27¾	27⅝	+ ⅛
49½	11	HowelC .40a	.9	9	78	47½	46⅞	47	+ ¼
27¾	23¼	HowelPt n			349	25⅞	23½	25⅝	+1⅝
34	25½	HubellB 1.70	5.6	7	5	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
25¾	21½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.4		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
11½	7⅝	HudsnGn		6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
114½	47	HudBO g2.30			292	u122½	111	122½	+12½
9⅛	4⅝	HuntH .20	2.9	7	25	7	6⅞	7	
72½	35⅝	HuskyO g 1			93	69	67⅝	69	+1¼
		— I—I—I —							
9⅝	3½	ICH .20	2.6	5	9	7¾	7¾	7¾	
17½	7¾	ICM 1e	6.0	13	9	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	
7½	3⅝	IFS Ind .18	3.6	4	39	5⅝	5	5	
17	10¼	IMC .28	2.0	5	19	14	13½	13⅞	
11⅞	8	IRT Pr .90	8.2	17	8	11	11	11	
1	⅝	ITI			15	⅝	⅝	⅝	—1-16
6⅝	6⅝	ImpCh .42e	4.6		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2 5-16	1⅛	ImpGp .12e	6.6	6	7	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Impind s.05i	.7	5	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
44¼	21⅜	ImpOil pl.40			2021	43⅝	41⅝	43⅝	+3
2⅝	⅝	InflightSv			40	2	1⅞	2	
33¾	17¾	Insfron .40	1.3	7	46	30	29	30	+ ¾
1½	⅝	InstrSys		14	636	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
17¾	6⅝	IntegRes		11	214	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
22¾	7⅝	IntCtyGs g.32			1803	20½	18⅝	20⅛	+1½
18½	10⅝	Intrmk s.16b	.9	7	61	18¼	17	18¼	+1½
4⅝	2¼	IntBnknt		8	181	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	5½	IntCtris n		11	37	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ½
1⅝	11-16	IntFdSvc			45	⅞	¾	⅞	—1-16
7⅝	5	IntProt .30	5.2	4	9	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	IntSeaw		8	5	5½	5⅛	5½	
1⅝	⅝	IntStrtch		18	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	1⅞	InvestFla			19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
30⅞	19½	Ionics		12	17	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.3	9	29	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅝	Jaclyn .40b	8.2	6	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17¾	10½	Jacobs .50	3.0	9	50	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	29.	5	26	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6⅞	2	Jetero .10e	1.6	16	7	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Jetronic		6	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	JohnPd .36	7.2		36	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
18⅝	3⅝	JuniperP		101	466	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅝
18½	8⅝	Jupiter		3	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ½
		— K—K—K —							
9	4⅛	KTellin .30e	3.4	15	62	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅞	Kaisin .75c			8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅝	Kalistad n		19	112	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24¼	11¾	KayCp .75b	3.6	8	8	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
28¼	10¼	KenaiCp		24	126	25¼	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Kenwin .80a	6.5	6	5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
6¼	4	Ketchm .17t	3.7	14	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co .30	5.3	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25	8⅝	Key Ph n.03b	.2	80	93	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	KinArk		10	84	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅝	15⅝	KingRod .40	1.3	9	182	u32⅝	30	32	+1⅞
57½	20⅝	KirbyEx		14	47	u58¼	56⅝	58	+1½
4⅝	2½	Kit Mfg			4	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	4⅝	Kleinerts			1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Knogo n		18	19	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
5⅞	3½	KuhnStr			3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
5⅛	3½	LSB .23t	6.1	7	12	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.0	19	34	3	2⅞	3	
7⅝	4⅝	LaMaur .20	3.3	9	6	6¼	6	6⅛	
4½	2¼	LaPnt		14	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	2½	LakeSh g			302	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Landmk		113	90	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
11½	7⅝	Laneco .24	2.2	5	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	LazKap n.40	2.4	8	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	15⅝	LeaRonl .60	2.2	10	10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
6½	3	LeePh		31	73	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	LehighP		5	8	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	LeisureT		5	23	3⅛	3	3	
8⅝	5	LibtyFb .56t	9.3	4	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
12	8⅝	Lightolr .30	3.0	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11	6¼	LillAnn .24	2.2	15	20	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
10½	5½	LincAm		11	27	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	LloydsE			41	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
6½	2⅝	Lodge .10e	2.2	9	53	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
31	17½	Lohmn 1.20	4.5	11	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	14¼	LoewT wt			103	38⅝	36⅝	38⅝	+2
22⅝	11¼	Logicon		11	40	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
32⅝	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.4	9	1	30½	30½	30½	
28⅝	26⅝	LouisCe 1.44	5.9	5	1	28	28	28	— ¼
11¾	3⅝	LundyEl		10	20	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
11¼	6⅞	Lydall .70	9.2	6	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
6	2⅝	LynchCp		4	10	4⅞	4⅞		
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4⅛	MPO		5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅝	5	Macks .20	3.0	4	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	Macrod		58	147	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
19¾	16⅛	MePS 1.84	11.	4	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16¼	9⅝	Magood		12	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	MonrC s.40b	3.0	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
4 5-16	15-16	Marinda		15	673	2⅝	2 9-16	2⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	12.		21	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	5	Marshin .66t	4.6	8	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	MartPr .40	4.4	13	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
13½	6⅞	Masind .20	2.4		9	8¼	8¼		
28⅛	21	MtlRsh s		27	51	u28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅝
25	9½	Matrix s		22	11	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	2⅞	MaulTec .14	2.9	95	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	McCulO		13	750	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	McDow n.13t	.9	29	21	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		3	30	4½	4⅝	4½	
26½	16	Means 1.20	5.0	8	21	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.1	5	57	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	MediaG .84	3.2	8	144	26½	26	26½	+ ½
27⅝	10⅝	Meenon n.24	1.0	9	x9	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
11¾	7¼	Megoint .20	3.7	2	48	7⅝	7½	7½	
15⅞	12	MEMCo 1	7.6	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.6	4	12	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
12⅝	7½	MetPro 1.32	11.	16	11	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.6	8	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
34⅝	18¼	Metpth .32	1.0	112	126	31¼	29⅞	31⅛	+1⅜
5⅝	3	Metrocar		26	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
4	1⅝	MichGen		26	97	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	MchSug .40	2.5	7	77	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry .16	2.5	3	5	6½	6½	6½	
23¼	9⅛	MidlGls .40b	3.9	14	29	10⅞	10¼	10¼	
8	4⅝	MissnIT		2	87	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
47	20	MitchlE s.20	.4	21	91	44⅝	43	44⅝	+2¼
24½	12⅞	MiteCp .60	3.2	6	11	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	MonMg .44	8.8	5	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.8	13	34	22	21⅞	22	
10½	7⅝	MtgGth .91e	8.9	13	20	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+ ¼
7	4⅝	MortnSh .32	7.1	4	24	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
10⅝	8	MottSM .20	2.3	5	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	20	MtVMll 1.20a	4.2	5	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
13¾	9⅞	MovStr .60	5.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	2¼	Movielab .52t	8.3	6	22	6¼	6	6¼	+ ½
		— N—N—N —							
19	11⅝	NFC .20	1.2	12	54	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
16⅞	5⅝	Nardo .24	1.7	10	23	14¼	13⅝	14	
17½	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	3.9	8	13	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	NatEdu .68t	5.1	5	24	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
21	17⅝	NtGasO n		7	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
24⅝	12⅝	NHIHE		10	5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
10¼	1⅝	NKinney			264	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	NtPatent			1280	u11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
8⅝	5	NtSecR .60a	7.3	8	40	8¼	8	8¼	+ ½
11	4⅛	NtSilvr			43	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn .24	3.5	7	35	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	5	NelsLB .72t	9.0	7	53	8⅝	8	8	
3⅞	2	NestLM .15e	4.1	33	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅞	NHamp .80a	3.1	7	6	26¼	26	26	— ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Nidria .06e	2.8	11	39	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	18⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	70	29	35	33⅝	35	+2
11	7⅝	NPinRt s.90	9.6	11	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	6¼	NProc .60	8.4	7	38	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.9	8	520	23½	23¼	23¼	
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE .50	4.3		7	12	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅞	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.5	6	15	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
11-16	¼	Newcrp wt			20	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.3	5	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
5½	3⅝	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Noelind		19	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Notex		17	49	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
20⅝	8⅝	Norln .60	3.2	6	41	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+1⅛
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11½	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30½	15½	NoARoy .24	.8	12	56	28⅝	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
24¾	9⅝	NoCdO g		35	113	23⅝	21	23⅝	+2¼
13½	10⅝	NoestBk 1.08	9.8	4	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	NuclDta		8	28	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
43⅝	22⅝	Numac g.07t			109	40⅛	39⅝	39½	— ½
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	1.8	18	19	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Oakwd .12b	.7	6	11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12⅝	9	OhSealy s.72	7.1	7	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	6⅝	OilaInd .40e	4.6	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOkiep		17	z1650	63	60	63	+ ½
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH 1a	7.3	3	75	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand		14	28	4½	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFt		3	97	6	5⅝	6	
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA		4	104	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind			92	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		29	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PGEpfD 1.25	13.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
13½	9¼	PGEpfE 1.25	14.		1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13¼	8⅝	PGEpfG 1.20	13.		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27½	18⅝	PGEpfW 2.57	14.		128	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
25½	17½	PGEpfV 2.32	14.		24	17⅝	d16⅝	17	— ¼
27¼	18⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	14.		25	18½	d18⅝	18½	+ ¼
28¼	19¼	PGEpfS 2.62	13.		21	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
12½	8¼	PGEpfH 1.12	13.		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25¼	17¾	PGEpfR 2.37	13.		135	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22⅝	15¼	PGEpfP 2.05	14.		5	15⅝	d14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
21½	14	PGEpfO 2	14.		2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
22¼	15⅝	PGEpfK 2.04	13.		16	16⅝	15¼	15¼	—1⅝
45¾	34	PacLt pf4.36	13.		z30	34	34	34	—1
46	35½	PacLt pf4.40	13.		z750	34	d34	34	—3½
46⅞	33¼	PacLt pf4.50	13.		z50	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ⅜
49	35⅝	PacLt pf4.75	13.		z100	37	37	37	+ ⅜
29	15¼	PacTrst 1.20	4.7	10	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	14⅝	PapeP g n			341	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
36⅝	26	PallCps .44	1.2	21	12	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Pantast .30	8.0	12	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35	13⅝	Paradyn n		33	227	33½	32⅝	33½	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	ParaPk			2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	12⅝	ParkCh .60a	3.3	5	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
14⅞	4⅝	ParkEl		13	22	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
42⅝	22	Parsons s 1	2.7	13	101	37⅝	37	37¼	
14	8⅝	Patagon .50t	5.0	4	22	10	10	10	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	PeerTu .48	3.2	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
2	⅝	PenDix wt			6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.1	9	26	u25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
16	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.7	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	PECp .73t	22.	24	161	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅞	4½	PenobS .28	4.6	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.1	11	8	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Pentron		9	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	3.0	6	2	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ¼
23⅝	13	PepCom .80	5.1	6	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Perini .40	2.1	11	32	19	18½	19	+ ½
25¼	13⅝	PetLew s		15	294	23⅝	22½	23⅝	+1¼
13⅝	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		22	11⅝	11⅝	11½	
10⅝	7⅝	PhilLD .52r	6.9	3	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Phoenix		81	25	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
17½	9	PicNPay .32	2.2	9	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	3⅝	PionrSys		35	721	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	PionTx .20t			6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5	PltWVo .56a	10.	7	20	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
40	30⅞	PltDM 1.60	4.0	5	5	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅜
38½	29⅝	Pittway 1.65	5.0	7	9	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Pizzain n		13	52	6	5½	6	+ ½
63	21½	PlacrDv g1a			2	59⅝	59	59	+ ½
12⅝	5⅝	Plantind		30	151	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	
9½	7⅝	PlyGm .40	4.9	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.3	9	z550	19	18½	19	+1⅛
3⅝	1	Polaron		3	21	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
24	14⅝	PostCp .50	2.9	8	3	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
30⅝	15¼	PrairleO g		28	16	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅞
14⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.3	6	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .20	5.5	7	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	7.0	8	155	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
5¼	3	PresRtA .05e	1.2	3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4⅝	3	PresRtB .05e	1.3	3	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20	10⅝	PrpCT 1.48e	7.5	13	36	20	19⅝	19⅝	
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.3	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅛	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.5	13	70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
44½	32⅝	PSCol pf4.25	13.		z150	33	33	33	— ½
24⅝	18⅝	PgSP pfC2.34	12.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
18⅝	8¼	PutteH .32	2.2		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11¼	6½	PuntaG		7	28	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	10.		19	11	11	11	
9¼	6⅛	Qualinn n.50	5.9	2	10	8½	8½	8½	
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		9	18	7½	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
6	1⅝	RET			337	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
46⅝	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.9		17	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
21¼	9¼	RHMed .20a	1.2	8	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.5	12	23	4	4	4	
8⅝	5	Ragan .15e	2.1	8	39	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
59	13½	RnchEx .25	.5	19	107	53⅝	51⅝	53⅝	+1½
28⅝	18⅝	RangrO s			941	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+1
29½	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.6	9	164	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅜
5⅛	2	RapAm wt			58	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8¼	2	RathP		14	13	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
34⅞	15¼	Raylnd .44	1.4	22	65	32½	30⅝	32½	+1⅝
5⅛	2¼	Reading			7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23⅝	16	REInv 1.60	7.0	12	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	RlincT 1.25e	16.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	Redlaw			19	1½	1⅛	1½	
6½	4½	RefaTr .32	5.7	3	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8¼	RegalB .72	3.4	11	19	21	20½	21	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	3.7	4	51	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	4.9	6	20	52⅝	51½	51½	—1⅝
24¼	19½	RNY pf 2.12	11.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅝	ReshCot .32	1.8	16	56	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
54⅝	23¼	ResrtA		5	451	33	32	32	— ⅛
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			91	13	12½	12½	— ⅜
83¾	32⅝	Resrt B		6	z650	40	39¼	39¼	—1
4⅞	2⅛	RestAssc		7	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
13⅝	5½	RexNore		10	37	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
38⅝	14⅝	RlalOil n		22	22	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+1
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.4	5	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
8¼	2½	Richton			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5½	Robntch			25	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
10⅝	5	Roblin .12	1.3	53	153	9⅛	8⅞	9	
20½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	6.0	6	21	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	18	Rogers s.12	.5	13	23	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	RoncoT			12	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Rossmr		18	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8½	7	Rudick .42e	5.9	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3	1½	Rusco			82	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
16½	10	Russell .56	4.1	5	22	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	4.9	9	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
14¼	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2	7	5	13½	13⅝	13½	
9⅝	4	SSP			11	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	11½	Salem .40a	2.3	10	19	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
7⅛	2	SCarlo .07r	1.2		16	6	6	6	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	SDgo pf .88	12.		11	7⅝	d 6¼	7⅛	+ ⅝
94⅝	72¼	SDgo pf9.84	14.		z50	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¾
24	17½	SDgo pf2.47	14.		2	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
26	18⅝	SDgo pf2.68	14.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
25½	18½	SFrRE 1.76	7.1	16	17	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
3	⅝	SFRE wt			17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	8.6	5	5	20½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
7	3	Sargent n		115	38	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	SoundrL s.30	3.4	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	ScheibE		19	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	Schnutt 1a	4.4	4	13	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
17½	2⅝	Schiller		10	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
3⅝	2½	Schradr		30	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Schwab n.30	3.5	8	12	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SciMgt .10	2.4	9	14	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
78⅝	21⅝	ScurryR g		13	1	73½	73½	73½	
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40	2.1	5	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	6	Sealctro .94t	5.4	8	41	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1½
1½	13-16	Seaport			46	1⅛	1	1⅛	
7	2⅝	Searsind		8	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	SecCap		12	76	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
20⅝	17½	SelsDel n		17	90	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Selas .40	4.9	8	16	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	SeligAsc		7	10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
13	5⅝	Semtch .20b	1.7	18	45	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco .40	5.3	5	11	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
7⅝	3	Servo		15	190	7⅝	6½	7⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	5⅝	ShaerS .60e	8.4	5	23	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
23½	7½	Sharon s.50a	2.6	11	19	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
11⅝	9⅝	Sharon wt			2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Shawin .40	7.4	5	33	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2½	SheltrR		6	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Shopwell		7	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	18½	Showbt 1	5.3	7	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
41½	18½	Slerrcin .30a	.7	19	3	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	+ ¼
12	6⅝	Stfco s .32	2.9	10	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.9	7	8	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40e	5.2	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11¼	Sllolnc .10e	.4	6	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			5	6	6	6	
8⅝	3¼	Solitron		16	163	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ¼
31⅝	24¼	SanderB .40	1.3	10	20	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	SorgPap .50r	3.5	3	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9⅝	6	Soundsn .40	4.3	4	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	12.		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	SCEd pf1.19	13.		30	9⅝	9	9⅛	
28	23¾	SCEd pf2.48	11.		z100	23	d23	23	— ¼
19⅝	16¼	SCEd pf1.30	7.8		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
25⅝	18⅝	SCEd pf2.30	13.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24¾	17⅝	SCEd pf2.21	13.		22	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
9⅞	7⅛	SwFlBk .60	7.2	5	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	21½	SwFlB pf2.18	10.		1	21⅝	d21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9	SpectvR		5	14	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15	7	Spector .43e	3.8	9	493	11⅝	10	11⅛	—2⅛
8¼	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.5		34	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer .20	3.5	9	41	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5½	4⅝	Splentex .24	4.6	8	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
27½	22⅝	StdAlln 1	3.9	5	12	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
26	9⅝	StdMetl			153	21⅝	20	21¼	+ ⅞
26⅝	16¼	StProd 1.52	9.3	12	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	Stange .20	2.9	8	60	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.7	7	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	12	4⅝	4½	4½	
15¾	11½	StarSup s.80	5.3	4	16	15⅝	15	15⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	Stardust			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		5	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5¼	Steelmt .24b	2.2	7	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
2⅛	11-16	SterlBcp wt			3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
2¼	1	SterlEl		10	39	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2½	SterlExt .05e	1.5		17	u 3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
28¼	8⅝	StrutW .20b	1.1	26	24	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
3½	2⅝	SueAnn .24	6.9	6	12	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
17⅞	8⅞	Sunair .60a	4.3	7	36	14⅝	13⅝	14	+ ¼
72	19⅝	Sundnc .16b	.2		487	u74⅝	71	74	+3⅝
12½	5½	SunshJr .40	3.6	7	22	11	11	11	— ⅛
17⅝	10¾	SupFdS .40b	2.5	8	12	16¼	15⅝	16	
12¼	5	Supind s.25	3.5	5	24	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.4	5	10	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	
53⅝	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	30	152	50½	49⅞	50⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	3½	Susqueh		7	18	4⅝	4½	4½	
10½	7⅝	Susqh pf 1	13.		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	4½	Synloy .32b	3.4	10	10	9½	9⅝	9½	
44⅞	30⅝	Syntex 1.30	3.3	11	382	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ½
25½	18¼	Syscos .52	2.1	8	59	25	24½	25	+ ½
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		16	132	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.0	4	50	u 6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
		— T—T—T —							
9⅝	5½	TEC .40	6.7	7	19	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
4	1⅝	TFI		7	23	3½	3½	3½	
22⅝	11⅞	TabPd .20	1.0	7	16	20⅝	20	20½	
14	8	TandB .40	3.2	6	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	5¼	Tannet .28b	4.7	5	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	11.		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	TechSym		15	22	4½	4⅝	4½	
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		8	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	TechTp			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol .24	2.9	7	9	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
34	16¾	Telflex .50	1.5	13	93	33⅝	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
22¼	11	Telscl		7	106	11¼	d10⅞	11	
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC		32	59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	5⅝	TetraT			20	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	TextAir .16	1.8	2	156	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
18⅝	12¼	Textron wt			1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
1⅝	½	ThorCp			187	u 2	1⅝	2	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	17	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD .20b	4.7	4	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29⅝	16⅝	Thrifim 1.40	5.4	3	7	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell		4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.3	5	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	72	TolEdpf 10	14.		z70	72	72	72	—1
10⅝	3½	ToppsG		16	4	4	4	4	
17⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1	6.3	5	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
28⅝	16½	TollPet g.32		15	1216	27⅝	26⅝	27½	+ ⅜
19⅝	9¾	TolPet wt			483	18½	17½	18	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	TownCtry		7	36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅝	Towner s		69	25	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
7⅝	3½	Trafigr .12	2.2		122	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.5	7	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	8⅝	TranOil .05e	.3		157	15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	TrnsTec n.24	2.9	11	12	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
13	7¼	TriSM .80	7.6	5	16	10⅝	10½	10½	
15⅝	9¼	TrioCp .20	1.9	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	8½	TritOil n		162	382	21½	20½	21	
41⅝	22⅝	TritOil pf1.96	5.5		28	36½	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2.20	7.4	6	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.7	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		— U—U—U —							
15⅝	9	U&I			74	1	14	14	14
2⅝	1⅝	UDS		11	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11⅞	5¼	URS .38	3.3	10	38	11⅝	11½	11½	
8¼	5¼	Unimax		2	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd .68	3.5	12	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11	UnCosF .72	5.9	7	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .15e	7.1	27	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	UNatCp		37	9	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
¾	1-16	UNatCp wt			49	3-16	5-32	5-32	
12⅝	8⅝	UnRlIT .93e	8.6	12	85	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
40½	27	USAir pf 3	10.		3	30	29	29	—1
16⅝	10⅝	USFiltr .36	2.3	8	126	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ½
5⅛	2¼	USRdium		21	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	UnivCla .05	.8	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27½	13⅝	UnivRs .32	1.3	19	167	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅞	UnivRu .72	7.6	5	12	9½	9¼	9½	
		— V—V—V —							
9¼	4⅝	Valle's		23	18	5½	5¼	5½	
18½	15	VallyRs n1.08b	7.0	6	12	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Valmac .20i			4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9⅝	6½	Valspar .44	4.4	7	34	u10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	1.8		51	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Verit		6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	16½	VermtA .32b	1.7	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
12¼	5¼	Verntrn .10	.9	9	139	11	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
7¼	3	Vertiple		5	21	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9½	1⅝	Vesely		88	10	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅜
2½	1¼	Viatech			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		4	20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15¼	6⅝	Vishay .53t	4.3	10	12	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	VisualG .16	2.7	12	13	6	6	6	
6	2¼	VolMer .12e	2.4	5	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.3	4	16	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp .24	4.0	4	19	6¼	5⅞	6	
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.6	7	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
3⅞	2¼	WadelEq			8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
37⅞	18⅝	Wahnoco s.12	.4	60	240	34⅝	33⅝	33¾	+ ½
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.4	11	36	27½	27	27	— ⅜
25	18	Walco .80b	3.4	6	7	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	2.0	10	15	6	6	6	
37¾	17	Wang B s.16	.4	25	291	36⅝	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅞
40	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	25	38	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	1.8	5	34	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	WshPost .44	2.2	11	25	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	WRIT 2.32	7.5	15	5	31	31	31	+ ⅛
28⅞	14⅝	Wthfrd n1.17t	4.2	21	139	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Welman			41	u 5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	18½	WeldTu s.30	1.4	8	150	u20⅞	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅜
5⅞	4	Wellco .12e	2.7		6	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
31⅝	15⅞	Wslbrn g s.70	2.4		116	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
38½	15½	WstFin .52	2.9	2	66	18⅛	16⅞	18	+1⅛
20¼	9	WPacRR n		6	6	19¼	19¼	19¼	
11½	4⅝	Whitehall		12	79	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	5	Wichita .45t	2.6	57	25	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	18	2⅛	2	2⅛	
24½	12	Wmhous .70	3.5	9	44	20	19⅝	20	
3⅛	1⅝	WilsnB			1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25⅝	12½	Wincorp .40	1.9	47	9	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Winkim .44	4.9	5	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	5.9	5	18	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅛	WkWear .44	4.0	7	3	11	11	11	
24	16⅝	WwEngy n		60	354	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	+1¼
24½	13½	Wrathr .05e	.3		18	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
6½	⅝	WrightH g			393	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
18	11	Wynns s .48	3.6	6	94	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅛
15	11½	WymBn .72b	5.3	6	27	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
10⅝	6½	Zimmer .36	5.1	3	31	7¼	7	7	— ½

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Colbert, With a Scare, Hangs On to Win Tucson Golf

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 20 (NYT) — Jim Colbert, a hard-working journeyman who has been on the PGA Tour since 1966, emerged from the mud and wet yesterday as the winner of the Tucson Open golf tournament, although not without a few worrisome moments: his lead shrank from eight strokes to two for a while.

He shot 70 on the closing round, three under par for the Tucson National Golf Club, while Dan Halldorson, playing in the same group, nearly caught him with a 67.

Halldorson, a 27-year-old Canadian, eventually settled for second, four shots behind at 274. The $32,400 he earned yesterday topped the $31,836 he won in his four previous years on the tour. Allen Miller birdied the last four holes to finish third with 67-275.

Colberts 72-hole total was 270, a solid 22 under par. Tucson National is the only course on the tour with a par of 73. His performance approached Johnny Miller's victory here in 1975, when he shot 25 under. But Miller won that tournament by nine shots.

Not a Stroll

Colbert entered the final round with a seven-shot lead over four other players, including Halldorson. He lengthened his lead over Halldorson to eight shots with a birdie on the seventh hole, and that suggested the round would be a stroll in the park for Colbert. But Halldorson matched Colbert's 33 on the front nine and then, coming in, he put more and more red figures, indicating birdies, on the leader board.

Colbert shot 66 in the first round, one behind Rex Caldwell, and then he led the next three days on 66 70. He had only four bogeys in four rounds.

It was Colbert's sixth victory on the tour. His last previous victory as an individual was in the American Golf Classic of 1974, and in 1975 he shared a victory with Dean Refram in the Mixed Team championship.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	39	5	13	91	245	173
NY Islanders	27	22	8	62	198	184
Atlanta	25	23	10	60	196	193
NY Rangers	25	24	9	59	219	212
Washington	17	31	9	43	182	215

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	25	19	14	64	165	171
St. Louis	26	23	10	62	191	183
Edmonton	19	28	12	50	220	242
Vancouver	19	30	9	47	182	204
Winnipeg	15	36	9	39	162	241
Colorado	15	34	9	39	185	229

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	32	20	7	71	225	186
Los Angeles	24	27	9	57	236	249
Hartford	20	25	12	52	211	272
Pittsburgh	20	27	11	51	188	222
Detroit	20	28	9	49	191	196

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	37	15	8	82	224	155
Boston	34	15	8	76	226	169
Minnesota	26	18	12	64	227	175
Toronto	25	29	4	54	221	241
Quebec	20	30	8	48	171	211

Tuesday's Results

Washington 3, Montreal 1 (Picard (8), Gustafsson (14), Gartner (19); Mondou (26)).

Hartford 6, Edmonton 2 (Johnston (5), Roberts (7), M. Howe 2 (21), Stoughton (36), Boutette (5); Price (8), Lumley (15)).

Minnesota 4, Atlanta 4 (Maxwell (5), Payne 2 (22), MacAdam (33); Pronovost (17), MacMillan (11), Nilsson (27), Vail (20)).

Toronto 6, New York Islanders 4 (Sittler 2 (26), Valve 2 (15), Hickey (22), Anderson (20); Tonelli (11), Bourne (9), Nystrom (14), Persson (3)).

Buffalo 3, Quebec 1 (Martin 2 (35), Gare (39); Hart (3)).

Colorado 8, Philadelphia 6 (Robert 2 (25), Morrison (3), McDonald 2 (30), Vaillquette 2 (20), Ramage (7); Propp (26), Linseman 2 (14), Leach (38), Watson (3), Kelly (13)).

St. Louis 3, Vancouver 1 (Babych (15), Chapman (22), Sutter (18); Fraser (13)).

Capitals Finally Beat Canadiens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP) — The Washington Capitals and 13,551 fans last night celebrated a long-awaited first victory over the Stanley Cup champion Montreal Canadiens.

It was the 35th meeting between the National Hockey League teams and it was No. 35 in the nets, goalie Wayne Stephenson, who played the key role in the 3-1 triumph.

Stephenson blocked 31 shots, 14 in the final period, when the swift Canadiens were buzzing in the Washington end. He also assisted on the winning goal, scored by Bengt Gustafsson.

College Basketball

EAST
LIU 62, Fordham 55
Rhode Island 71, Brown 67
St. John's 63, Temple 58, OT
St. Joseph's 54, Providence 52

MIDWEST
Oklahoma State 69, Iowa State 67

SOUTHWEST
Rice 81, Houston 74
Texas 76, Texas Tech 63
Texas A&M 57, Texas Christian 48

WEST
Azusa-Pacific 73, L.A. Baptist 65
St. Mary's, Cal 78, San Diego 57
San Francisco 71, Dayton 62

NBA Leaders

Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg
Gervin, SA	57	760	376	1920	33.7
Free, SD	52	581	458	1622	31.2
Dantley, Utah	56	605	372	1582	28.3
Malone, Hou.	60	596	408	1600	26.7
Erving, Phl.	60	629	323	1583	26.4
Abdl-Jbbr, LA	61	635	283	1553	25.5
Issel, Den	62	560	388	1511	24.4
Crtwrght, NY	60	503	368	1374	22.9
Birdsong, KC	64	603	236	1448	22.6
Johnson, Mil.	60	553	236	1344	22.4

Rebounding

	G	Off	Def	Tot	Avg
Malone, Hou	60	437	463	900	15.0
Nater, SD	62	265	665	930	15.0
Unseld, Wsh	59	233	540	773	13.1
C.Jones, Ph.	60	178	556	734	12.2
Parish, G.S.	57	197	450	647	11.4

Assists

	G	No.	Avg
Richardson, NY	60	577	9.6
Archibald, Bos	59	498	8.4
Cheeks, Phl	59	458	7.8
Nixon, L.A.	61	470	7.7
Lucas, G.S.	61	466	7.6

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Signed Stan Papi, infielder, and Keith MacWhorter, pitcher.

SEATTLE MARINERS—Signed Joe Coleman to a player-coach contract with Spokane of the Pacific Coast League.

National League

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Named Ruben Amaro first base coach.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

ATLANTA HAWKS—Signed John Brown, forward, for the remainder of the season.

FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League

EDMONTON ESKIMOS—Signed Brian Broomell, quarterback.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	44	15	.746	—
Philadelphia	44	16	.733	½
New York	30	31	.492	15
Washington	25	34	.424	19
New Jersey	26	36	.419	19½

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	36	25	.590	—
San Antonio	32	29	.525	4
Houston	30	30	.500	5½
Indiana	30	32	.484	6½
Cleveland	26	38	.406	11½
Detroit	14	47	.230	22

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	38	26	.594	—
Milwaukee	35	28	.556	2½
Denver	23	39	.371	14
Chicago	21	42	.333	16½
Utah	20	42	.323	17

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	45	17	.726	—
Los Angeles	43	18	.705	1½
Phoenix	40	21	.656	4½
San Diego	29	34	.460	16½
Portland	28	34	.452	17
Golden State	18	43	.295	26½

Tuesday's Results

New York 113, Portland 103 (Richardson 26, R. Williams 21; Natt 21, Jeelani 18).

Chicago 115, Seattle 106 (Gilmore 23, Greenwood 20; Williams 33, D. Johnson 19).

Cleveland 128, Phoenix 109 (Robisch 28, K. Carr 22; Davis 32, Bratz 21).

New Jersey 123, San Diego 113 (Newlin 25, Johnson 22; Williams 24, Nater 20).

More Sports On Page 13

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(Continued from Back Page)

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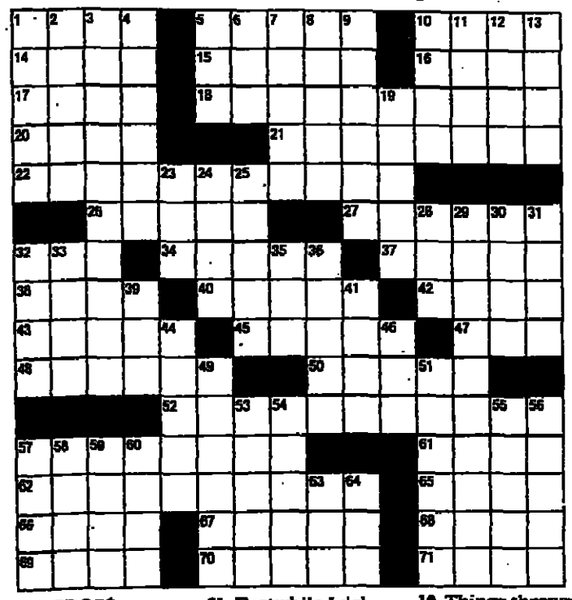
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Croat or Serb
5 Subways
10 Clasp
14 Fairy or elf
15 Felony
16 Century plant
17 Concerning
18 Opposite of exaggerate
20 Jacket
21 Imagine
22 Oppressed
26 Seraglio
27 McGuffey product
32 Humorist George
34 Sluggish
37 Twenty
38 Thin nail
40 Tear-jerker
42 Double
43 Field for some hams
45 Slug's cousin
47 Seine
48 Imbibe
50 Chicago's soccer team
52 Practical
57 Part of Spanish Sahara
61 Erstwhile Irish capital
62 Offers better bargains than one's rivals
65 Feb. 13, to Fabius
66 Gun or actress
67 Kipling's "Plain —— from the Hills"
68 Aperture
69 Wrongful act
70 Form of trapshooting
71 Whirlpool

DOWN

1 Discovered
2 Slow, to Spontini
3 Indian museum display
4 Franz Schubert's birthplace
5 Inst. at Fort Worth
6 Ossuary
7 Waited
8 Rectify
9 Tray
10 Things thrown into rings
11 Part of a game name
12 Hernando de ——
13 Hammer head
19 Math terms
23 Prefix with axial or angle
24 Where duets become solos
25 Auguries
28 What some should clean up
29 Lowered in status
30 —— Smith, O'Neill hero
31 Tenant's obligation
32 River in Luzon
33 Mousy
35 —— Tin Tin
36 Prosit, e.g.
39 Cassius ——, historian of Rome
41 Climbing fern used in basketry
44 Bid
46 Fabricate
49 Promotes
51 Indigenous
53 Inflict
54 —— prosequi
55 Tendency
56 Impulsive
57 Shade of red
58 Ambler's "Journey —— Fear"
59 River that joins the Neisse
60 Depression
63 Confederate V.I.P.
64 Kennedy noisemaker

Solution to Previous Puzzle

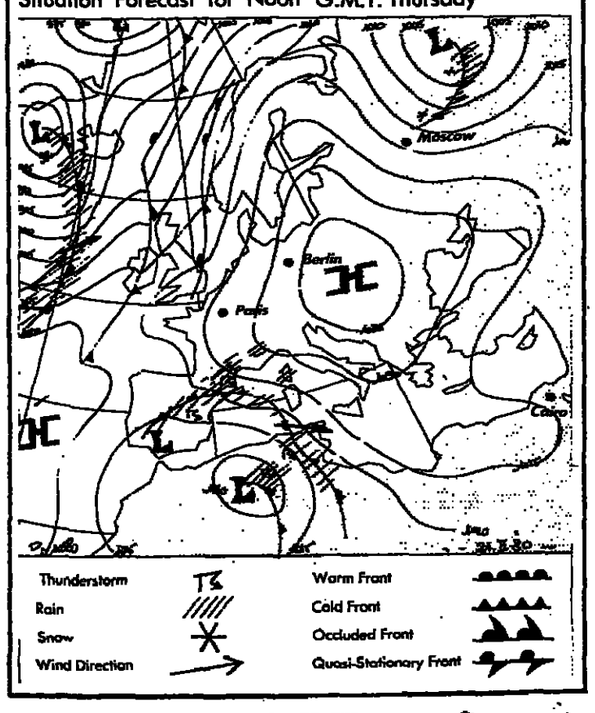
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	S	E	C	O	N	D	W	O	R	L	D	W	A	R
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M	O	N	T	Y		N	E	A	T		T	H	I	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy	MADRID	8	46	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Foggy	MIAMI	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	1	34	Overcast	MILAN	7	45	Fair
ATHENS	8	48	Overcast	MONTREAL	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-6	21	Snow
BELGRADE	3	37	Fair	MUNICH	5	41	Fair
BERLIN	7	45	Fair	NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	Fair	NICE	11	52	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	1	34	Cloudy	OSLO	-2	28	Foggy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Fair	PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Overcast	PRAGUE	6	43	Fair
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Overcast	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Rain	SOFIA	1	34	Foggy
DUBLIN	7	45	Rain	STOCKHOLM	-1	30	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy	TEHRAN	-	-	N.A.
FLORENCE	10	50	Fair	TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	Fair	TOKYO	7	45	Overcast
GENEVA	6	43	Foggy	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Foggy	VIENNA	5	41	Foggy
HOUSTON	26	78	Cloudy	WARSAW	0	32	Fair
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	11	51	Fair
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Cloudy	ZURICH	2	36	Foggy
LISBON	13	55	Cloudy				
LONDON	7	45	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



French Doctors Call Hunger Stress Major Cause of Morning Accidents

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP) — A team of French doctors has concluded that the overwhelming majority of late morning traffic accidents and on-the-job mishaps is caused by a phenomenon called "11 o'clock stress."

In France, that means hunger.

In a study carried out for the Center for Insurance Documentation and Information, the physicians said that 84 percent of all persons presumed responsible for late morning automobile accidents had skipped breakfast.

The same phenomenon, they said, is apparent in schoolchildren, but with less dramatic consequences, such as decreased attentiveness or sleepiness in the hour before lunch.

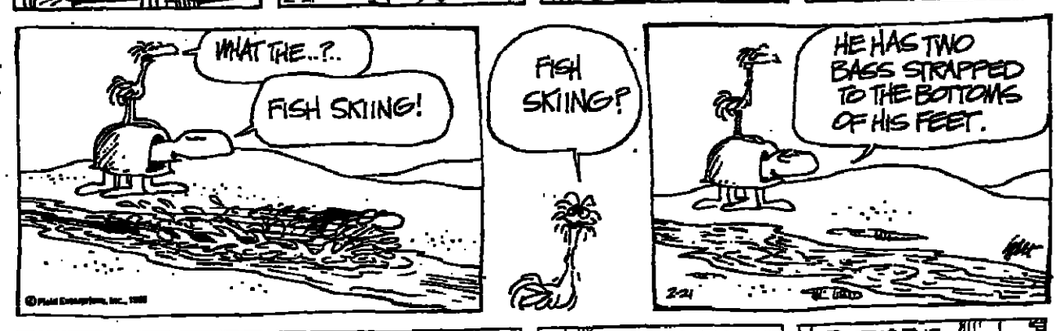
The culprit, according to the report, is traditional French eating habits.

Curiously, in a country where good eating is almost a religion, people pay scant attention to breakfast. The doctors criticized the French custom of depriving the body of food for 16 hours, from the evening meal until noon the next day, and then submitting it to the onslaught of two heavy meals over an eight-hour period.

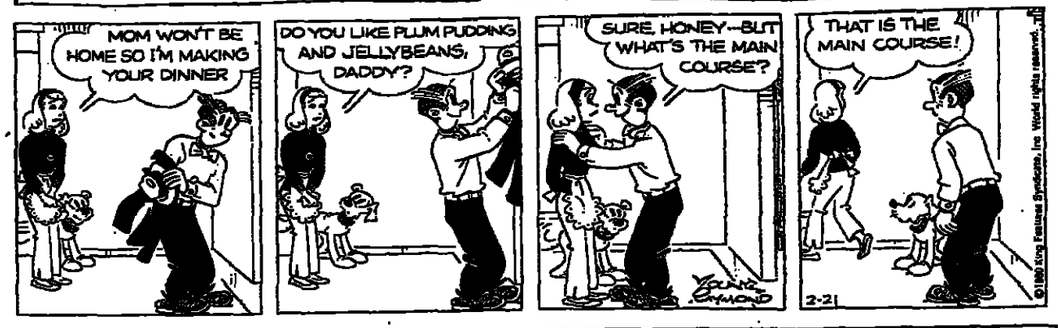
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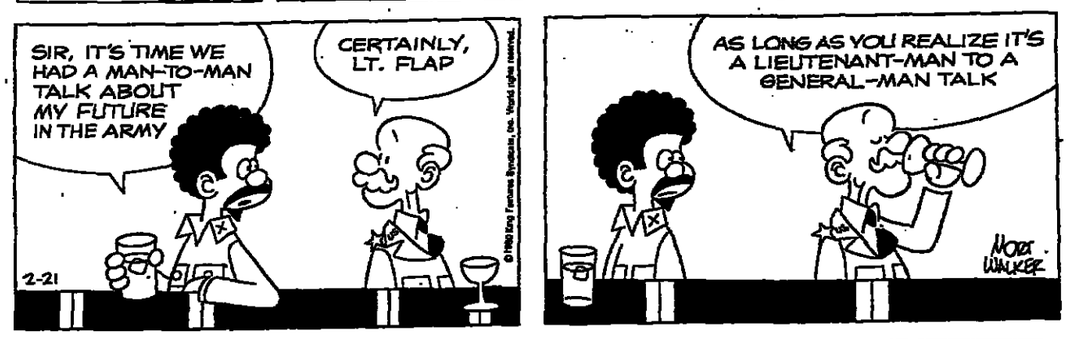
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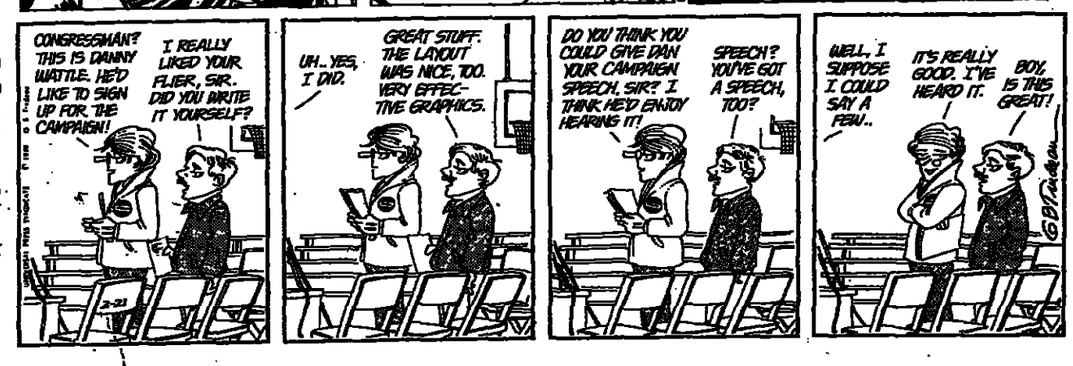
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JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RUGAU

YEAPE

LAPLOW

YEUFLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: JUST ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ASSAY LIMBO INTAKE GLOOMY
Answer: Could be the case when there's a card game on a plane—THE SKY'S THE LIMIT

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

FORTUNE'S CHILD

A Portrait of the United States as Spendthrift Heir

By Lewis H. Lapham. Doubleday. 359 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"ON a stalled subway train, the other day," Lewis H. Lapham begins one of the essays in "Fortune's Child," "I met a man whom I hadn't seen for 15 years, and during the hour that it took to move the train we exchanged the pleasantries customary among people who read the newspapers. We talked about the chance of war in the Middle East, about the levels of drug addiction among New York City schoolchildren, about the worthlessness of the currency and the popular crimes that elevate the thieves and bawds to the pantheon of national celebrity."

I confess I find this anecdote a little intimidating, since I myself would probably have frittered away the stalled hour on such trivialities as catching up with the private life of my long-lost acquaintance, and just plain fretting over when the train would get moving again. But I have to respect the fact that not even a stalled subway train can keep Lapham from his appointed rounds with matters of high seriousness and the public welfare. Certainly after reading all the essays in "Fortune's Child," most of which have been adapted from pieces that first appeared in Harper's magazine, which Lapham edits, I would have expected nothing less. For he is relentlessly high-minded in this lament over where society is headed. Never for a moment does he permit frivolity or humor to intrude.

Independence of Mind

This is not altogether a bad thing. Anyone who has read Harper's since Lapham took over a few years ago knows that in his crusade for truth he has shunned dogma like the plague and has been determined not to align himself "with any of the traditional political divisions," as he has put it. Indeed so seriously does he take the independence of his mind that one could almost say that his only knee-jerk reaction to events is to seek to avoid knee-jerk reactions.

Thus, at various times in "Fortune's Child," he is tempted to defend Jimmy Carter when all about him are attacking the president, and to attack Carter when everyone is jumping on the bandwagon; he attacks and defends big business for its excesses and virtues; he is capable of finding fault with the environmentalists, though he is often sympathetic to their aims; he doesn't blame OPEC for the oil crisis; he doesn't think San Francisco is a cultural oasis; he believes that President John Kennedy's extracurricular sexual activities are more than just grist for gossipmongers; and though he is not by any means reactionary, he clearly believes in the vigor and creativity of Free Enterprise. All of which may come as a refreshing surprise, especially when you consider the liberal tradition of the magazine he edits.

Moreover, Lapham is entertaining and thought-provoking when he bothers to get down to specifics — when he does a first-hand report on the Candace Mossler-Melvin Powers murder trial, for instance ("Love Heals All"); or when he explains why he decided not to sign an advertisement defending the First Amendment rights of Hustler's publisher, Larry Flynt ("Confusion Worse Confounded"); or when he investigates the background of the Ford Foundation's report on the energy crisis, "A Time to Choose," and concludes that foundations can be just as ideological as the presidents of oil companies ("The Energy Debacle"). In such essays, Lapham strips bare the nervous system behind our knee jerks.

The problem is that in far too many of the essays in this volume, Lapham simply hasn't that much of interest to say. So he resorts to the obvious and tedious, like demonstrating that Thorstein Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class" can be applied to America as a state ("The Leisure State"); or bemoaning the fact that the United States pays excessive attention to certain of its criminals ("The Assassin as Celebrity"). Or he repeats himself — by invoking at least six times the image of the essays in this volume. Lapham simply hasn't that much of interest to say. So he resorts to the obvious and tedious, like demonstrating that Thorstein Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class" can be applied to America as a state ("The Leisure State"); or bemoaning the fact that the United States pays excessive attention to certain of its criminals ("The Assassin as Celebrity"). Or he repeats himself — by invoking at least six times the image of the rich man (Nelson Rockefeller, John Kennedy, America) confusing reality with what he sees in the mirror held up by his retainers; or by playing endless variations on his dirge about America going to the dogs.

Worst of all, Lapham generalizes. He does so in his introduction, when he equates his classmates at Yale with the entire generation of Americans that came of age in the 1950s, which in turn is a significant step in his thesis that ever since 1945 the American people have been squandering their inheritance. He goes right on generalizing to the end, when, in a dyspeptic critique of contemporary American literature called "Guests of Management," he proclaims that "the trade and university presses produce more than 40,000 titles a year, and yet, judging by the shoddiness of the merchandise, the curiosity and judgment of the literate audience continue to decline."

Now, while I don't much admire his grammar here, I respect him endlessly for being able to keep tabs on 40,000 books a year. Yet had he read them just a little more thoughtfully, he would have known that despite his claims to the contrary, there are a number of modern novelists who can make us "perceive that nature is not static or immutable, and every particle of matter (whether contained in the girders of a bridge or circulation of the blood) takes part in the ceaseless round of birth and death." Not least of those novelists is that progenitor of modernism, James Joyce, whom Lapham dismisses, in an ecstasy of Philistinism, as having "proved that it is impossible to know anything other than oneself."

Pynchon and Mailer

He would have understood that it is not necessarily the problem of American writers, unlike Huysmans and Trollope, that they have not been attracted to professions carrying foward "the affairs of state," and that it would not necessarily make them better writers if they were. He would have known that Thomas Pynchon understands, at least as much about science, as many scientists do. And that even if, as Lapham says, Norman Mailer's reputation as a "sensitive writer" was enhanced by his having stabbed his wife, he has never written about a character named "Sagittarius."

I'd hate to think that all the generalizations that Lapham spouts in "Fortune's Child" were based on such flimsy evidence as the foregoing are. It might mean he would have to renounce his disdain — to bid farewell to all quality, pride, pomp and circumstance of his glorious disdain.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Bestseller Lenin

MOSCOW (UPI) — Vladimir Ilyich Lenin is the best-selling author of all time, with more than 331 million copies of his works printed in 14,000 editions in Russia, Tass says.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A LONG shot always wins — for somebody — in a lottery. In a horse race, a bridge tournament or a bridge deal, it will win once in a while. If a deal presents several plausible lines of play, the expert will examine them all, attempt an evaluation and pick the favorite.

The player without the experience to conduct an analysis in depth will be happy to find one reasonable line of play. It may not be best theoretically, but if it works there will be no complaint from the other side of the table. It is results that win tournaments, not theory. An example is the diagramed deal.

North had a judgment problem when South opened two hearts, a weak two bid. How many hearts could be made? And how would the opposition fare in clubs, or even no-trump? A raise to three hearts, preemptive not invitational, has a lot to recommend it, but North, an expert, chose to raise it again.

West led a club, and East won and shifted to a trump. How should South plan? There are three top losers in the side suits, so he must assume that he will lose not more than one spade trick.

One possibility is to work directly on spades, but the defense will no doubt complicate South's life by holding up the ace. The expert would probably win in the closed hand and lead a diamond to the king, with excellent prospects if trumps split evenly or if West has the diamond ace. But he would fail as the cards lie.

The nonmaster player in the South position won in his hand, ruffed a club and led a low diamond from dummy to prepare a re-entry. This was a long shot, but it was the road to success.

An expert would probably choose to lead the diamond king from the dummy. As it was, if East won with the diamond ace to lead a trump, the diamond king would have provided a club discard. And if East played low, West could not play another trump to cut down ruffs.

South made his contract by negotiating the spades after dealing with clubs and pulling trumps. Even if he had failed by a trick, the result would have been acceptable, for East-West can score 130 in a club part-score.

	NORTH ♠KQ753 ♡J84 ◇K972 ♣8	
WEST ♠A84 ♡6 ◇QJ854 ♣J1064		EAST ♠J6 ♡T1032 ◇A83 ♣AKQ53
	SOUTH (D) ♠1092 ♡AKQ975 ◇10 ♣872	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♡	Pass	4♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club four.

هكذا من الأعلى

Hanni Wenzel Captures First Giant Slalom Run

AKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 PI) — Hanni Wenzel of chtenstein took the lead in the mpic women's giant slalom race ay, skiing to a first-place margin nearly half a second in the first L.

Wenzel, who has dominated the lt slalom on the World Cup cir- this winter, appeared set to ture the gold medal in the sec- run tomorrow.

Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzer- l, who won the bronze medal in downhill and who is one of nzel's major rivals in the giant om, fell just 20 seconds into the

wo West German racers, Irene le and Christa Kinshofer, held n the second and third spots af- he first heat, hugging each other elight at their times.

he track of artificial snow held surprisingly well, at least for the first 30 racers, despite a sudden onset of balmy spring weather following days of arctic cold.

Wenzel, the 23-year-old silver medalist in the women's downhill, clocked 1:14.33 for the 1,170-meter race through 50 gates down Whiteface Mountain. There was a vertical drop of 364 meters.

Currently in the World Cup standings, the Liechtenstein skier has won three out of six giant slaloms this season, one of them by the incredible margin of 5.03 seconds.

Epple, 22, finished in 1:14.75 to stand 42 hundredths behind Wenzel, who is leading the standings in World Cup competition. Kinshofer, 19, was timed in 1:15.19.

Wenzel said that she found the snow difficult to ski on because of the warm temperature.

"It was like skiing on spring snow," she said. "But I liked the way the track was laid out. It was a very smooth line and I didn't have to edge once.

"I was very nervous at the start after seeing Marie-Theres [Nadig] and Ursula Konzett both dropping out of the race."

Epple and Kinshofer both said they liked the track and that they thought they could do better in the second heat.

"We came here early and had a lot of time to train on artificial snow," Epple said. "Personally I don't like hard and icy snow. I made one stupid mistake. But for that error, I would have been closer to Hanni."

The West German team has virtually ignored the World Cup this season to concentrate on the Olympics. Their training schedule was drawn so that they would peak this week.

"It would bring me bad luck to talk about my chances of winning a medal right now," Kinshofer said. "But of course I hope to do well tomorrow."

Holding down fourth place was 17-year-old Erika Hess of Switzerland, followed by Fabienne Serrat and Perrine Pelen, both of France.

Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria, who won the gold medal in the downhill, seemed unable to find a good line through the gates and finished seventh.

Cooper Best American

The top American was Christin Cooper in 1:16.61, 2.28 seconds behind Wenzel. "I like this course but the snow was tricky today, Cooper said. "It's so warm. I can make up some time tomorrow. That's the way I've been skiing all year. I'm definitely going to move up in the second run.

"In most of my races this year. I've been behind after the first run but I've always come back in the second. There is a chance I could get a bronze medal tomorrow but just a chance.

"I think Wenzel has the gold unless she beats herself. Irene is the only skier close enough to catch her."

Cooper has been the most consistent skier for the U.S. this year.



United Press International

Hanni Wenzel moves to the lead after the first run of the Olympic giant slalom.

Norwegian Wins In Speed Skating, Beth Heiden 3d

From Agency Dispatches

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 — Bjoerg Eva Jensen brought Norway its first gold medal of the Winter Olympics today by winning the women's 3,000-meter speed skating race.

She finished in the Olympic record time of 4 minutes 32.33 seconds. Sabine Becker of East Germany, the bronze medalist in the 1,500-meter race, won the silver medal in 4:32.79. Beth Heiden, an American who was a favorite in many of the women's races, salvaged a bronze, her first medal, in 4:33.77. Erwina Rys-Ferens of Poland was fourth in 4:37.89.

It was the warmest day yet at the speed skating oval, 40 degrees at the start, and there was almost no wind. The ice was glassy and slick and most of the skaters were faster than the 1976 Olympic record of 4:45.19, set by Tatiana Avrina of the Soviet Union.

Mary Doctor, 19, of the United States was fifth in 4:39.29. Her 15-year-old sister, Sarah, was ninth in 4:43.30 to put all three U.S. skaters in the top 10.

The 3,000 meters was the last race for women and it was Beth Haiden's last chance for a medal. She had disappointing finishes in the previous three races, seventh in the 1,500 meters and the 500 and fifth in the 1,000.

Beth's older brother Eric already has won three gold medals and has a chance to win two more.

Jensen and Heiden, the first pair off the line, duelled closely for most of the race but the winner established a superiority on the final lap and her time stood up.

It was a particularly disappointing race for the Netherlands. Annie Borckink, a gold medal winner in the 1,500-meter race, finished well off the pace. Ria Visser, who won the silver medal in the 1,500-meter race, fell early and did not resume.

Natalia Petruseva of the Soviet Union, a gold medalist in the 1,000-meter race and a bronze medalist in the 500 meters, also finished well back.

U.S. Skater Arrested

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 (UPI) — Peter Mueller, an American speed skater, was arrested today for attempting to steal an Olympic flag from atop a flagpole at the speed skating oval. Police said that Mueller was charged with attempted petit larceny and released on his own recognizance until a hearing tomorrow.

East German Leads In Women's Figures

AKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20) — Annet Potzsch of East Ger- y, the 1978 world champion, ed the cleanest circles on all e rounds today and held a thy lead over Dagmar Lurz of t Germany after the compulso- igures of the women's figure ing event at the Winter Olym-

he compulsories are worth 30 ent in the overall competition, the short program tomorrow the most important free-skate rday night.

inda Fratianne, the world npion from the United States, third. Fratianne was also third r the compulsories at the world npionships last year, but she ed in a spectacular short pro- n to capture the title.

he first figure — the left for- d outside, right back outside er — requires skaters to make e circles with interconnecting s and to skate them three times nd.

igure No. 2 — the right back ide, left back inside paragraph cket — has two circles with an rconnecting loop which is ed six times around.

he third one is the left forward ide, right forward inside para- h loop, which is two smaller les with loops on the ends that skaters trace six times.

Hoffman Keeps Lead

eanwhile, Jan Hoffman of East many maintained his lead in the 's figure skating event, but Ro- Cousins of Britain moved into d place with the highest marks cluding a perfect 6.0 — in the program last night.

arlie Tickner, an American, oled on his triple Salchow-dou- oop combination — the most

Jumper Injured

CE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 — An American forejumper, Johnson, broke a small bone back when he crashed while the 70-meter ski jump at the r Olympics, medical authori- d.

important of the short program's seven required elements — and fell into third place. David Santee, another American, skated strongly and held on to fourth place.

"I'm in good shape," said Tickner, who had been the brightest U.S. hope for a figure skating gold medal following the withdrawal of Tai Babilonia and Randy Gardner. "But I should have been in better shape.

"I put a lot of pressure on myself. Every time I was on the ice in practice I felt I had to skate the short program perfectly, and I did all week. At home, I can skate it perfectly one time and fall two or three times at others.

"I'd be happy with any medal but I know that in order to win — and I think I can — I've got to do the best program I've ever done. A lot of people dismiss Hoffman but he is a good free skater. Technically, he's excellent. He isn't flashy but he has his own type of flair."

Victorious Soviet Couple Booed After Ice Dancing

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 (UPI) — Natalia Linichuk and Gennadi Karpanosov of the Soviet Union, the world champions, repelled a strong challenge by Krisztina Regoczy and Andras Sallay of Hungary last night to win the gold medal in ice dancing at the Winter Olympics.

Boosted by an pair of 5.9 marks from the Soviet judge, Igor Kabanov, the Russians gained 13 placings and 205.48 points while the Hungarians, who won the free dance portion, had 14 placings and 204.52 points. The string of high marks for the Russian skaters brought a chorus of boos from the capacity crowd of 7,500 at the Olympic Fieldhouse.

Gaining the bronze was another Soviet couple, Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minenkov, who won the silver medal at the Olympics in Innsbruck, Austria, four years ago. The second Russian couple had 27 placings and 201.86 points.

Regoczy and Sallay captured the hearts of the audience with a dramatic and powerful free dance. They used several dramatic and innovative moves in a free flowing performance and gained marks of 5.8s and 5.9s — except for a pair of 5.7s from Kabanov.

The champions' performance drew a lukewarm response from the crowd until the marks went up. The Soviet champions were booed roundly and the Hungarians received a loud ovation when they were introduced to receive their medals.

Liliana Rehakova and Stasislav Drastich of Czechoslovakia were fourth while Jayne Torville and Christopher Dean of Britain were fifth and Lorna Wighton and John Dowding of Canada sixth.

Red Smith

Tiff in a Winter Wonderland

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 (NYT) — The thing to remember is that a guy wouldn't ride a sled at lethal speed through a twisting trough of ice down a mountainside if he weren't a trifle kooky to begin with. The fact that they are grown men playing a game that really belongs to small boys with Flexible Flyers helps explain why U.S. bobsledders are in turmoil approaching Saturday's and Sunday's races in the Winter Olympics.

Gary Sheffield Jr., a Lake Placid carpenter who served in the Marine Corps and Air Force and now coaches the bobsledders, is in a snit about the crew aboard the U.S. No. 1 sled. He feels there are people here who can push a sled off Mount Van Hoevenberg faster than Willie Davenport and Jeff Jordan but Bob Hickey, the driver, won't agree to any substitutions.

"If that makes Bobby happy it has to make me happy," Sheffield said, not sounding happy.

"I really want to make it clear that this argument has nothing at all to do with black and white," said Jeff Gadley, brakeman on the sled.

Breaking the Barrier

Gadley and Davenport are the only blacks who ever won a place on a U.S. team in the Winter Games. Davenport competed in four Summer Olympics and won a gold medal in 1968 and a bronze in 1972 as a hurdler. Though he never rode down a bobrun until last Dec. 16, his quartet set a course record on Van Hoevenberg in the U.S. team trials a fortnight ago, going faster than any other U.S. sled ever.

Since he elected to take leave from his job in the city administration of Baton Rouge, La., and seek fame sliding downhill, Willie has had a lot of publicity. In the not especially likely event that his sled won, he would become the second man to collect gold in both Winter and Summer Games. The first was Eddie Eagan, an Olympic boxing champion who rode the winning bob here in 1932.

Lake Placid was still a winter wonderland, all sweetness and light and fumes from bus exhausts, when controversy surfaced at a curious news conference late Monday. The sledders had been timing push-offs on a run on the ice of Mirror Lake in the afternoon but Hickey and his crew had not shown up. (Davenport said later that with some of them housed in the Olympic Village and others living elsewhere, communication had been less than perfect right along.)

Camera Shy

All were supposed to report to Olympic Center for a squad photograph and the news conference but again the No. 1 sled was not represented. Asked why, the coach said shortly: "They chose not to attend."

"Are you in a box?" someone asked.

"No comment," Sheffield said.

"We had a session today," the coach went on. "We wanted to make sure we had the best people on the start. As I said a week ago, we're going to have trouble on the start. All our people understood from the beginning that there could be some shuffling around. I've taken Dick LaVigne off Howard Siler's sled [No. 2] to try out Joe Tyler. Bobby [Hickey] said he trained all winter with these people and he wanted the sled to remain intact. That's the way it will be unless there are injuries."

There was no hint of racial difference until Siler said they had all read a newspaper story quoting Davenport as saying: "All bobsledders were rich and white."

"That fried everyone's mind," Siler said.

Later Davenport rephrased the quotation.

Not Rich, Not White

"On Feb. 5 when the team was picked," he said, "a girl reporter — I think she was from Washington — said to me, 'Willie, bobsledding is a rich white man's sport. How did you get into it?' I said, 'Well, I'm not rich.' "

The old hurdler, 36, was angry.

"If they don't want me on the sled, I'll catch the first plane for Baton Rouge," he said.

Virtually all the sledders except Willie live in this area, close to the only bob run in the country. Hickey, a guide and caretaker in nearby Keene Valley, is regarded as the best driver and Gadley is an experienced brakeman. Jordan and Davenport, who ride in the middle, are relatively inexperienced. All four push at the start, then jump aboard in order, pilot first and the brake last. An explosive start is desirable.

"Jeff Jordan and Willie Davenport are exceptional athletes," reads a "clarifying" statement issued by Sheffield after a team meeting yesterday. "However, neither had any substantial experience in the sport. There is just one reason why I want to test members of the team. I want to be certain we have the strongest sleds possible on the line. Any reports that this was in any way a racial matter or based on any other considerations are wholly and completely false."

Understanding Member

LaVigne, bumped from No. 2, made no complaint. "I gotta believe we gotta go with the best team we have," he said. "We all understand. That's the way it should be."

Then he said: "U.S.A. No. 2 will blow the drawers off U.S.A. No.1."

"Why?"

"More desire."

"When did the desire of No. 1 begin to fade?"

"No comment."

In training yesterday, No. 2 was faster than No. 1 on the push-off and down the first 50 meters but No. 1 was faster to the bottom.

Bemused by the notion that a man could make an Olympic team six weeks after his first run, a man asked Sheffield whether the "level of skills for some on a sled was lower than the skill level required for other Olympic sports."

The coach's answer was succinct.

"Yes," he said.

More Sports On Page 11

Soviet Team Takes Cross-Country Relay

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., Feb. 20 (UPI) — The Soviet Union, getting swift finishing legs from Yvegny Beliaev and Nikolai Zimyatov, won the men's 4 X 10 kilometer cross-country relay at the Winter Olympics today.

Norway, which led at the halfway point, placed second and Finland, with a strong anchor leg from Juha Mieto, took the bronze medal.

Bill Koch put the U.S. team in third place after the first leg but Tim Caldwell slipped to eighth at the halfway point and the Americans could do no better than eighth place. It was the second-best finish ever for the U.S. team in Olympic competition.

Vasili Rochev, the silver medalist in the 30 kilometers, fell down at the start of the race but managed to give the Soviet team a 24-second lead over Norway after 10 kilometers. The Russians trailed by more than one second at the halfway point as Per Knut Alland made up 25 seconds to give Norway the lead.

But Beliaev made up nearly 53 seconds in the third leg over Ove Aunle, the 30-kilometer bronze medalist, to give the Russians a comfortable lead entering the anchor leg.

Zimyatov, the 30-kilometer gold medalist, picked up the pace in the final 10 kilometers and added 50 seconds to the lead as the Russians finished in a time of one hour 57.03 minutes. Oddvar Brsa of Norway crossed the finish line one minute and 42 seconds after Zimyatov for second place.

Mieto, silver medalist in the 15-kilometer race, started his final leg more than 41 seconds behind the third-place West Germans. But the 6-foot-5-inch Finn used his strength and long strides to pass Giorgio Vanzetta of Italy and Jochem Belhe of West Germany to win the bronze medal.

The West Germans finished fourth, just missing what would have been their first cross-country medal. Sweden, one of the contenders, finished fifth following a disastrous opening leg, which placed the Swedes ninth out of 10 teams, and an anchor leg in which their ace, Thomas Wassberg, fell on his face halfway through. Wassberg was the gold medalist in the 15-kilometer race.

Olympic Medals

Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Soviet Union	8	4	5	17
E.Germany	6	5	6	17
United States	3	2	1	6
Austria	3	1	2	6
Finland	0	4	2	6
Norway	1	2	3	6
Netherlands	1	1	1	3
Sweden	2	0	0	2
Switzerland	1	0	1	2
Liechtenstein	0	2	0	2
Italy	0	2	0	2
Canada	0	1	1	2
Japan	0	1	0	1
Bulgaria	0	0	1	1
Hungary	0	1		1
Czechoslovakia	0	0	1	1
W.Germany	0	0	1	1

Olympics Results

Speed Skating

WOMEN'S 3,000-METER RACE

1. Bjoerg-Eva Jensen, Norway, 4 minutes, 32.13 seconds
2. Sabine Becker, East Germany, 4:32.79
3. Beth Heiden, U.S., 4:33.77
4. Andrea Mitscherlich, East Germany, 4:37.69
5. Erwina Rys-Ferens, Poland, 4:37.89
6. Mary Docter, U.S., 4:39.29
7. Sylvia Filipsson, Sweden, 4:40.22
8. Natalia Petruseva, Soviet Union, 4:42.59
9. Olga Pleshkova, Soviet Union, 4:43.11
10. Sarah Docter, U.S., 4:43.30.

Luge

MEN'S DOUBLE
Final Standings

1. East Germany, Hans Rinn, Norbert Hahn, 1:19.331 (39.303, 40.028)
2. Italy, Peter Gschnitzer, Karl Brunner, 1:19.606 (39.549, 40.057)
3. Austria, Georg Fluckinger, Karl Schrott, 1:19.795 (39.509, 40.286)
4. East Germany, Bernd Hahn, Ulrich Hahn, 1:19.914 (39.972, 39.942)
5. Italy, Hansjoerg Raffl, Alfred Silginer, 1:19.976 (39.825, 40.153)
6. West Germany, Anton Winkler, Anton Wembacher, 1:20.012 (39.916, 40.096)
7. West Germany, Hans Brandner, Balthasar Schwarm, 1:20.063 (39.814, 40.249)
8. Czechoslovakia, Jindrich Zeman, Vladimir Resl, 1:20.142 (40.050, 40.092)
9. Austria, Guenther Lemmerer, Reinhold Sulzburger, 1:20.583 (40.017, 40.486)
10. Soviet Union, Dainis Bremze, Aigars Krikis, 1:20.662 (40.164, 40.498).

Cross-Country

MEN'S 4 X 10-KILOMETER RELAY

1. Soviet Union (Rochev, Bozhukov, Beliaev, Zimiatov)-1 hour 57 minutes 3.46 seconds
2. Norway, 1:58:45.7
3. Finland, 2:00:00.18
4. West Germany, 2:00:22.74
5. Sweden, 2:00:42.71
6. Italy, 2:01:09.93
7. Switzerland, 2:03:26.57
8. United States, 2:04:12.7
9. Czechoslovakia, 2:04:18.66
10. France, 2:08:43.61

Alpine Skiing

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM
After First Run

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1 minute 14.33 seconds
2. Irene Epple, West Germany, 1:14.75
3. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:15.19
4. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:15.37
5. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:15.43
6. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:15.65
7. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:15.64
8. Maria Epple, West Germany, 1:16.20
9. Christin Cooper, U.S., 1:16.61
10. Ann Melander, Sweden, 1:16.84.

Figure Skating

AFTER MEN'S SHORT PROGRAM

1. Jan Hoffman, East Germany, 35.92 points-9 ordinals
2. Robin Cousins, Britain, 84.08-26
3. Charles Tickner, U.S., 83.94-26
4. David Santee, U.S., 83.72-29
5. Igor Bobrin, Soviet Union, 78.80-51
6. Scott Hamilton, U.S., 78.88-52
7. Jean-Christophe Simond, France, 77.80-58
8. Herman Schulz, East Germany, 73.66-80
9. Mitsuru Matsumura, Japan, 73.28-81
10. Konstantin Kokora, Soviet Union, 72.68-86

AFTER WOMEN'S COMPULSORY ROUND

1. Anett Potzsch, East Germany, 9 ordinals, 30.68 points
2. Dagmar Lur, West Germany, 18 — 29.20
3. Linda Fratianne, U.S., 27 — 28.32
4. Emi Watanabe, Japan, 36 — 27.72
5. C. Kristofics-Binder, Austria, 45 — 26.96
6. Susanna Driano, Italy, 52 — 26.60
7. Kristina Wesslus, Finland, 62 — 25.96
8. Lisa-Marie Allen, U.S., 66 — 25.68
9. Danielle Rieder, Switzerland, 78 — 25.08
10. Karena Richardson, Britain, 91 — 24.56

ICE DANCING
Final Standings

1. Linichuk-Karponosov, Soviet Union, 13 ordinals-205.48
2. Regoczy-Sallay, Hungary, 14-204.52
3. Moiseeva-Minenkov, Soviet Union, 27-201.86
4. Rehakova-Drastich, Czechoslovakia, 39-198.02
5. Torvill-Dean, Britain, 42-197.12
6. Wighton-Dowding, Canada, 54-193.80
7. Blumberg-Seibert, U.S., 66-190.30
8. Bestemianova-Bukin, Soviet Union, 75-188.18
9. Smith-Summers, U.S., 75-188.28
10. Froschl-Steiner, West Germany, 94-178.38

Olympic Schedule

Thursday, Feb. 21
Cross-Country
20-Kilometer Relay, 9 a.m.
Speed Skating
1,500-Meter Men, 10:30 a.m.
Alpine Skiing
Second Run, Giant Slalom Women, 11 a.m.
Figure Skating
Women, Short Program, 2 p.m.
Men, Free Skating and Awards, 7:30 p.m.

Fratianne Knows What a Gold Means

By Tony Kornheiser

AKE PLACID, N.Y. (WP) — da Fratianne was sitting on the s at one end of the campus of State, Northridge, a couple of s from her home. In front of was a chicken-salad sandwich, ch she picked at for the next minutes, and a pickle, which did not eat at all. She did not anything to drink. She was specific about that in the deli. nd what to drink?" the deli asked her.

lothing, nothing to drink," aid.

atianne is 19 years old, ies 98 pounds and is 5-feet-1. she cannot control her t, she must control her t. "It's so very hard for me ep my weight down," she "And I have to so I can get the air and do three turns. ig the summer I was 104, and the extra pounds I couldn't up and around. Frank, my , he gets really uptight about could be really heavy, you I was 107 two summers love desserts. I love spa- — every Italian does."

winks as she says it, a deli- flirtatious gesture. "But 's eggs and grapefruits, and and salads. That's part of e now. It's a part of my life he Olympics are over."

Like a Beauty Contest

women's figures is the clos- ing Americans have to a pageant for athletes. And gold medalist is an Ameri- e can reasonably expect to three-year, $1-million con- om a professional ice show average of $150,000 per endorsement.

you ever daydream about g? Do you ever see yourself ictory stand?

dream, yes."

what does it look like?

ll, I'm wearing my red I'm standing there. I have dal on."

ch one?"

She blushes.

The gold, huh?

"Yeah, the gold."

So, what about all the sacrifices? What about all the things you've had to give up? Did you know about them when you started?

"Are you kidding? No. But I wouldn't change it. Honest."

What's the trade-off?

"You know, no social life, no TV, the usual. But I do have my weekends."

Another wink. A touch on the arm. A giggle.

"I get to go out Saturday nights. My mom gives me a 12:30 curfew — but she never waits up, you know? I go out. I have boyfriends. What did you think?"

Well, all the stories say you're so shy.

"Oh yeah, they've been saying that for years. Linda Fratianne — Too Shy For Stardom."

What about the future?

"I want to get married when I'm 27."

She giggles.

"I'll have my first child at 29."

First? How many will you have?

"Three."

And at 35?

"At 35 we'll probably be living in Beverly Hills if my dream goes right. Did I tell you how much I loved Beverly Hills?"

And at 50?

"At 50? I don't know. Wheelchair? Face lift? At 50? I can't think about 50."

After the compulsory figures, the first women's figure skating event at the Winter Games, Fratianne was third behind Annet Potzsch of East Germany and Dagmar Lurz of West Germany.

Overachievers

There are four other Fratianne children. The two eldest, Mary, 22, a court reporter, and Nick, 21, a law student, are married and each lives a short distance from the family home in Northridge, one of the 39 trillion communities that make up greater Los Angeles. The two youngest are Angela, 17, a thorough extrovert and president of her high-school class, and Bobby, 12, a husky, all-star football player.

"They're all overachievers, and thank God they've all got their own thing," said Virginia Fratianne, who knows that the overwhelming portion of her mothering time these last 10 years has gone to the care and occasional feeding of her middle child, Linda. Virginia Fratianne is anxious to paint a rosy family portrait. "Linda keeps them happy," she said. "They love the success she's had. They love being a part of it. They never complain. There's absolutely no jealousy."

And those close to the Fratiannes vouch for this. The secret, according to the mother, "is to give them almost complete independence." This was said with a laugh because the relationship between Virginia and Linda is just the opposite — complete interdependence.

What happens after the Olympics?

"I assume Linda would go to an ice show, wouldn't you?"

Do you talk about it?

"We don't really talk a lot. I learn more about Linda through the things I read."

Why here?

California Question

Why do almost all the top American figure skaters — Peggy Fleming, Dianne de Leeuw, Jo Jo Starbuck, Linda Fratianne, Lisa-Marie Allen, Randy Gardner and Tai Babilonia — come from Southern California?

What do palm trees have to do with sit-spins?

So you start putting the pieces together. If a surfboard seems exotic to a kid from Minneapolis, wouldn't a pair of ice skates seem exotic to a kid from Los Angeles? Then, factor in the staggering emphasis on participatory athletics in an area that has sunshine and warm weather 365 days a year; more professional athletes come from Southern California than any other geographical region in the country.

Then, consider that there is no more calculatedly beautiful sport than figure skating and nowhere else in the nation are there more per capita calculatedly beautiful people than in Los Angeles, and you've got most of the puzzle. For the rest you wait in the parking lot of the Pickwick Ice Skating Rink, between the swimming pool and the riding stables and in front of the drive-in movie theater, and the blond man with the blond beard gets out of his blond 280 SL and he says, "The climate attracts the best coaches, and the best coaches attract the best skaters."

The man is Frank Carroll.

"He's probably like a father to me," Linda said. "I see him more than I see my dad. He's very disciplined — he knows what he wants to get out of me, and if he doesn't get it he'll work me till he does, which is good. If it weren't for Frank, I wouldn't be where I am today."

Robert Fratianne had heard good things about Carroll; not only was he a good coach, but he was a decent, honorable man. He wanted Carroll to coach Linda and he kept on leaving messages with Carroll's answering service — "Call Mr. Fratianne." But Carroll didn't and doesn't return his messages. So one day 10 years ago Fratianne brought Linda to the rink where Carroll was teaching and had her skate tiny circles around him until Carroll's face showed he was impressed.

Fratianne: "Well, Mr. Carroll, is my daughter good enough for you?"

Carroll: "She's great. But who are you?

Perfect Pupil

From the start Carroll was amazed at the immediacy with which Linda would turn his verbal instruction into accomplished fact on the ice. "She wasn't flighty, wasn't silly, wasn't playing. It was always serious. Her progress was startling." Linda was a hyperactive child, but she was never mouthy or independent. The combination of pliability and energy made her the perfect skating pupil. She got so good so fast that not only did other coaches try to steal her away from Carroll, but other parents tried to distract his attention from Linda and other skaters tried to intimidate her.

Often, Carroll would find Linda in a corner of the rink crying after another skater had said something particularly bitchy to her. Carroll would tell her, "Toots, they're not saying it to you, they're saying it to your skating, because this is someone who has clunked around and tried and sacrificed and whose parents have sacrificed to make them into a greater skater, and they're not going to be. And here you are, here two years, and you are far better and outshining them and they resent it."



Associated Press

Linda Fratianne is lifted by her coach, Frank Carroll, during a free-style practice session for the Olympic figure skating.

And to the Fratiannes, Carroll said, "Stay strong. You have a wonderfully gifted child."

And they came to trust Carroll and turn her over to him.

As added insurance perhaps, he suggested that she might consider getting her nose fixed because he felt that "if a girl doesn't have the right body, the right weight, the right looks, she's not going to make it, because it's all based on beauty." When Linda and Virginia and Frank all agreed, in 1978, they made an appointment to get a new nose.

Linda had two deviated septums, and since the surgery she no longer has to breathe through her mouth like a guppy. But the bottom line is: "I didn't do it for breathing, and I didn't do it for skating," Linda said. "I did it for me walking down the street, for me going out, you know, as a person. I did it for looks. I feel prettier. I feel better."

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Art Buchwald

The Real Olympics: Downhill Advertising

WASHINGTON — There is a lot more at stake in the Winter Olympics than winning gold medals for one's self and one's country. The real reason for holding the Olympics is to find new champions to do TV commercials.

While most of the world is watching the athletes for their skill and grace under pressure, there is a small group of men and women who are studying them to see if they have what it takes to do a 60-second commercial.



Buchwald

J. Walter Batten, who represents one of the largest advertising agencies in the United States, made me aware of this as we watched a downhill racing event on the super television screen in his den. "To me there is nothing as stirring in the world as a beautiful woman, dressed in a form-fitting stretch fabric, bent forward, plunging down a treacherous mountain, racing against the wind, risking her gorgeous neck to find the invisible red line and, finally, after getting to the bottom saying, 'The thing we skiers worry about the most is chapped lips. Thanks to Crackproof, we don't have to worry any more.' "

* * *

"Which sport do you like best? I asked.

"It's hard to say," he replied.

"There are so many of them, and they each have something to offer. For sheer danger, I guess I'm partial to the bobsled. I can never get enough of the four-man teams who, without any regard for their own safety, take the dangerous curves and straightaways at 90 miles an hour, knowing that just one mistake could send them flying off the edge in a jumble of broken bones and concussions."

"That really turns you on?" I asked.

"No. Not that part of it. What excites me is the thought of putting a camera on their sled and filming the run. Then once they reach the bottom, they all go into the ski lodge and order four steins of beer. I want them laughing and pounding each other on the shoulders and having a good time, while the music comes up and a voice-over says, 'When the race with death is done, it's nice to know the thrill is still there in a Mogen's beer.' "

"I think I'm going to cry," I told Batten. "How do you feel about figure skating?"

"It has its place, if you've got the right client. I have to monitor the figure skating this year because I want to find a couple who have grace and dazzle. What we want to do is put a Quartex watch on the woman skater, and then have her partner swing her around by her legs in an arc, force her into a flying sit-spin, then have her do a double loop and, finally, fling her across the length of the ice-rink, and have her land on her wrist. Then we'll zoom in on the watch to prove it is still working and hasn't lost a second."

* * *

"No wonder everyone tries so hard to win a gold medal in figure skating," I said. "Do you have an interest in cross-country skiing?"

"Not really. Cross-country skiers don't sell anything for you. I don't know why the Winter Olympic Committee even bothers with them."

Male Reportedly Breast-Fed Baby

NEW YORK (AP) — A 40-year-old married man breast fed his infant daughter with the aid of a female sex hormone producing lactation, the physician who treated the father said yesterday.

The man, a transvestite who apparently lives in the New York metropolitan area but was not identified, suckled the infant for three months, said Dr. Leo Wollman of Brooklyn. It happened six years ago, he said.

The method was based on laboratory work that produced lactation in male laboratory animals, said Wollman, a psychiatrist, endocrinologist and gynecologist.

"The infant turned out to be very well-adjusted and she fared well physically," said the doctor.

Anne-Sophie Mutter

A 16-Year-Old Violinist With Prodigious Talent Keeps a Low Profile in Her Private Life

By Megan Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON (WP) — "Play a little something," the photographer asked. So Anne-Sophie Mutter, a 16-year-old in blue jeans and sneakers, chewing gum removed, picked up the fiddle and tuned it. Screech, screech — tuneless violin squawks of no particular character.

Suddenly she paused, and then ripped into a chunk of a Mozart concerto, and the hotel *room filled with music. Rich, full, sparkling* music. She stopped, took the instrument from under her chin, and smiled. "Thank you," the photographer said.

At 16, Anne-Sophie Mutter is sometimes described as a "former child prodigy," which seems somewhat semantically picky. Recently, as one of the National Symphony's youngest guest soloists in recent years, she played a Mozart concerto, conducted by Mstislav Rostropovich.

"I hear in my life many wunderkinds," said Rostropovich, who himself first performed in public at age 13. "Mostly these people have a great talent for technical things. What impressed me about Anne-Sophie is that she has a real, deep feeling for music."

The maestro first heard her two years ago in Paris when they both appeared in a television birthday salute to her mentor, Herbert von Karajan. "I immediately invited her to play with the National Symphony in Washington," he said. "And she said, 'If you speak with my parents!' "

Her parents, William and Gerlind Mutter, came with her from West Germany to Washington, and with their help and translations, allowed their daughter to be interviewed — something they do not often permit.

Pressures

The life of a child prodigy can be notoriously difficult. Pushed by overzealous stage parents or held captive by unscrupulous managers who exploit the novelty of youthful virtuosity, the legendary image of a child prodigy is not an enviable one. They supposedly grow into neurotic adults, perhaps artistically successful, perhaps not.

Anne-Sophie Mutter seems to have escaped this fate. She has never been forced to practice, it seems: rather, it is she who wants to spend time on her music.

Where other child prodigies are often thought to be technically proficient but without the soul that comes with maturity, she "made music from the first day," her father said.

"From the beginning she had only cheap little violins," he said. "But they always had a sound that reached you."

When her parents speak of their daughter's accomplishments, they do not seem to be boasting. Instead there is a feeling of surprise in their words, as though they are amazed to have produced a child with "such a precious gift."

In a brief encounter, she seems cheerful and sunny, respectful of her parents, a fairly normal teen-ager who likes the Rolling Stones in addition to Beethoven, likes to eat steak and French fries after a concert, and keeps pictures of musicians she admires inside the case that holds the Stradivarius loaned to her by the West German government.

After she won her first music prize (at age 6) a manager wanted to promote her career as a child prodigy. "We did not want that," her mother said. "We wanted to let her grow up like other children and have the chance to develop."

No Stage Fright

And that's exactly what they seem to have done. Anne-Sophie laughs when asked whether she ever gets stage fright; the idea seems never to have entered her mind. She laughs when asked whether she ever gets bored practicing; "*Nein*," she says firmly. She giggles when her mother is asked whether her daughter keeps her room clean; "three times a year," Gerlind Mutter says, "and I'm grateful for that."

They live in a small West German town of Wehr, near the Swiss border. William Mutter works in the management of a newspaper, the Sudkurier. Neither he nor his wife is musical.

Anne-Sophie's elder brother heard Menuhin play and he said, "I would like to play the violin." And she was asked, "and what would you like?" She said very seriously, "Violin."

Anne-Sophie was then 5 years old. Nine months later she and her brother won a youth music competition in Erlangen. She won with "*Auszeichnung*," her mother said: special distinction. "The jury said, all these years we have secretly waited for the extraordinary. Listening to her, we even forgot we were a jury."

When she was 10, her violin teacher, the only one in Wehr, died. For six months Anne-Sophie practiced alone. "To look at her and know she has no teacher — " her mother shook her head sadly at the memory. Eventually another was found, an hour and a half away in Switzerland.

She met Karajan after playing with her brother at the Lucerne Festival in 1976. "Von Karajan was told by other musicians, 'You must hear this young musician,' and he invited her to come to Berlin and play for him." She played Bach's Chaconne, "one of the hardest."



Harry Naltchayan, The Washington Post

Violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter

Anne-Sophie made her debut with the Berlin Philharmonic in 1978. The first night, even the musicians applauded.

"She was often asked, how long do you have to study every day?" Mrs. Mutter recalled. "She was — um — nasty. She said, 'I don't have to study.' "

In fact, Anne-Sophie practices three or four hours a day, about six days a week. She doesn't play on Sundays and holidays "but even then I think about it," she said.

She has private tutoring to prepare her for her *Abitur*, graduation exams to enter college. She likes to swim, walk her dogs, do yoga, and "cook and eat."

Her latest record with Karajan, made when she was 14, was a best-seller last Christmas in Germany. One side of the record, Mozart's Concerto No. 3, was recorded in one take, which was supposed to be a rehearsal. She has appeared at the major music festivals in Europe, with major conductors. As the notes on the record album say, "The gateway to an international career is open to her."

"I am only a mother and I only hope for her to be happy," said Mrs. Mutter. "I am looking at her as a young girl, a young woman to be happy in whatever she's doing. We have not thought of careers."

PEOPLE: *Dad's Advice Saves Boy Buried in a Snowslide*

An 11-year-old boy who was buried beneath a wall of cascading snow used survival techniques he learned from his father to keep himself alive. **Danny Culp** of Traverse City, Mich., found himself under six feet of snow while sledding on a steep slope with friends. He quickly crawled along with the flow of the snowslide and dug himself a breathing hole when the slide stopped, authorities said. He was buried for two hours and was found semi-conscious, said his rescuers. He was flown to a Traverse City hospital where he was reported in good condition. His father, **Ronald Culp** is a member of the U.S. Ski Patrol in northern Michigan and taught his son how to save himself in an avalanche, said **Dr. Matthew Houghton**, who attended to the boy.

* * *

A 26-year-old farm wife won her third pancake race in the Liberal, Kan., leg of the Transatlantic Pancake Race, but the results won't be going into the international record books because of a problem with the companion race in England. **Sheila Turner** of Liberal ran the 415-yard course through the streets of the southwest Kansas town in 63.55 seconds. Mrs. Turner won the race in 1975 and 1976, and finished second last year. Her 1975 mark of 58.5 seconds remains an international record. Two housewives were declared joint winners in the Olney leg of the race in England, but crossed the finish line simultaneously after working their way around a television truck which was filming the race and had blocked the route of the runners. Because of the delay, Olney officials said the time of the race there will not be listed. "In the spirit of the race, we won't count this one in the international record books," said **Jerry Reece**, chairman of the Liberal race.

* * *

Pope John Paul II for the first time attended a performance of a play he wrote 20 years ago under a pseudonym in his native Poland. "Thank you for the high artistic quality of interpretation. Until tonight's performance I had always feared the play was boring," said the pope, shaking hands warmly with the cast. "The Goldsmith's Shop," a 90-minute play about love and marriage written when he was a bishop, was performed by eight Italian actors in the makeshift theater beneath the blue-frescoed ceiling of the Vatican's Consistory Hall. "This is the first time I have seen my play performed," said the pontiff, who wrote under the name Andrzej Jawien.

* * *

Soviet cellist and conductor **Mstislav Rostropovich**, stripped of his citizenship nearly two years ago, threw his support behind a boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow. He also announced a concert in homage to the banished Soviet dissident **Andrei Sakharov**. "How can one imagine the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games, its flags, its balloons at the same time that Soviet soldiers are killing Afghans, at a time when Sakharov is being beaten?" Rostropovich asked reporters. Rostropovich and his wife, the soprano **Galina Vishnevskaya**, appealed to friends in the world of art and music to participate in an improvised, free concert Feb. 27 in Paris. Sakharov, a physicist and one of the leading figures in Soviet dissident circles, was stripped of his honors last month and sent into internal exile in Gorki, about 24 miles from Moscow.

* * *

Gloria Swanson got into pictures at 14, onto the stage at 43 and into fashion at 52 — and now, at 80, she is about to show off her little known talent for art. She has painted a picture for a first-day cover to go with a United Nations stamp being issued March 7 to commemorate the UN Decade for Women 1976-1985. On the picture, beneath earth hurtling through black space, she has written, "Woman, Like Mother Earth, Has an Eternal Rendezvous With Spring."

* * *

The bride was Argentine, the groom Japanese, and the ceremony Hindu — and with that, **Olivia Hussey**, star of the film version of "Romeo and Juliet," was wed to **Akiri Fusei**, one of Japan's top pop singers. **Swami Muktananda** — Miss Hussey's guru — performed the ceremony in Miami where, in addition to communications problems arising from the ceremony's use of Hindi, the bride and groom had their own problems. Fusei speaks little English and Miss Hussey no Japanese. Nor does he speak Spanish — her native tongue. Hussey is the ex-wife of **Dean Martin's son, Dino**.

* * *

Belgium's **King Baudouin** has left a Brussels hospital after treatment for sciatica, a nerve ailment affecting the leg. The 49-year-old monarch returned to the palace where he will continue to recuperate.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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